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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

By inſerting the following RELATION, you will much oblige your humble Servant, The AUTHOR.

THE unkind Manner in which Dr. Kearſley, *junior*, has treated my Character, in his Narrative of Facts, relating to the diſputed Will of Colonel Flower, ſeems to proceed from a Deſign of injuring that favourable Opinion which has been ſo generally entertained, of my Endeavours to get that unjuſt Will ſet aſide in a Court of Judicature.---After a ſtrict Examination of Witneſſes on both Sides, and an impartial Trial, the Will was ſet aſide, on full Proof of undue Influence. Prompted by a Love of Juſtice, and a generous Regard for the Cauſe of the Injured, my Fellow-Citizens were pleaſed to manifeſt, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, their Approbation of the Decree, and their Deteſtation of the baſe Practices which had been employed to gain that Influence, as well as of the Perſons who were capable of abetting and ſupporting ſuch Meaſures. Diſappointed in his Hopes of eſtabliſhing this unnatural Will, Dr. Kearſley has had Recourſe to wilful Falſhood, in his Narrative, that he might blacken the Characters of thoſe whom he had vainly attempted to deprive of their juſt Rights, as if wounding other Mens Reputations, was the only Method to defend his own. By confounding the Circumſtances of Facts which happened at different Time; by miſrepreſenting, and artfully putting Words into the Mouth of a Perſon now deceaſed, which either were never uttered, or falſely uttered, and that under the ſame wicked Influence that procured the odious Will; in a Word, by the moſt deceitful Mediums, and fictitious Gloſſes, Dr. Kearſley has obtruded, on the View of the Public, a Picture which, when freed from his daubing Hand, and placed in the Light of undiſguiſed Truth, will, I apprehend, be viewed with Approbation,

The Doctor acculeſ me of attempting by Fraud to impoſe on my Father-in-Law; and of being obſtinately bent againſt a Reconciliation with him. I ſhall ſtate the Facts juſt as they happened, and ſubmit them to that Candour and Impartiality which the Public have ſhewn throughout the whole Affair; from which they will be able to judge what Streſs is to be placed on the former Part of the Charge, as well as upon Dr. Kearſley's pretended Zeal to bring about a Reconciliation, and to ſerve the Children of the Deceaſed. The latter I ſhall the more readily undertake, as he ſeems to plume himſelf ſo much thereupon, with a View to inſinuate their Want of Gratitude to ſuch an upright and generous Benefactor.

I ſhould deem it an Abuſe of the Patience of the Public, were I to lead them through all the Filth which this Writer has put in my Way, or take Advantage of thoſe many unguarded Expreſſions wherein he has left himſelf open to the ſevereſt Reprehenſion; and notwithſtanding his ill Treatment of me, and his Scoffs at the outward Garb of Religion, which he alledges I wear, I ſhall ſtill pay ſo much Regard to its inward Dictates, as not to return "Railing for Railing." But, amongſt the numberleſs Inconſiſtences of which he has ſhewn himſelf guilty in this Performance, I cannot refrain pointing out a very remarkable One----He tells us, in the very Beginning of his Narrative, that "it contains the Subſtance of what he intended to give in Evidence, if called upon, in the Caſe of the late diſputed Will of Col. Flower."

Now it is well known, that he took great Pains to be allowed the Liberty of giving in his Evidence upon the Trial, but this could not be admitted, on the Principles of Law or Equity, he being juſtly conſidered as a Party concerned. Yet he pretends to publiſh this Narrative with Reluctance, and that he only engaged in the Affair with a View of ſerving the Children. If this was the real Motive of his accepting the Nomination to the Executorſhip, why is he filled with Reſentment becauſe their Cauſe is ſo effectually ſerved, in the ſetting aſide the Will by a Judicial Proceſs? And wherefore does he attempt to heap a Load of Abuſe on them, and on every Perſon who appears to have been actuated with a Deſire of doing them Juſtice, in ſupporting their Cauſe, and bringing it to its preſent happy Iſſue?

But I proceed to a Relation of thoſe Facts, in which I am myſelf more immediately intereſted.

IN the Summer of the Year 1768, COLONEL FLOWER expreſſed his Intentions to my Brother-in-Law, Mr. *Aſheton* and myſelf, of giving us a Power of Attorney to ſettle ſome Parts of his Eſtate, and Mrs. *Flower* deſired me to have a Codicil drawn in Favour of my Children, containing a Deviſe of certain Groundrents.---The Power of Attorney was firſt drawn, and given to Mrs. *Flower*, who had it under Examination ſeveral Days.

Mr. *Aſheton* and I then went to *Germantown*, with the Codicil, to have it executed at the ſame Time with the Power of Attorney. At firſt ſhe appeared very jealous, leſt theſe Writings ſhould expreſs what was not intended. Dr. *Glentworth* being in the Houſe, was deſired to read them, which he did; and they were executed by the Colonel, the Doctor and Nurſe ſubſcribing the ſame, in Preſence of ſeveral Witneſſes.---Thus far with reſpect to the Groundrents.---Five or ſix Weeks after this, to the beſt of my Remembrance, I viſited the Colonel at *Germantown*. He then conſulted me about ſundry Accounts that lay unſettled in his Books; and, in the Courſe of a free Converſation at Table, after Dinner, I deſired he would give me a Diſcharge upon the Back of a Memorandum of Monies given his Daughter *before*, and directly *after* our Marriage, becauſe they ſtood in his Books, under the Form of a Charge.---His Anſwer was, "There is no Neceſſity of this; for they were never entered as a *Charge*, but merely for my own Satisfaction; however, as you have a Book-debt againſt me, if you will give me a Diſcharge for that, I will comply with your Deſire."

Conſidering my Requeſt to be a Matter of Right, as he had often declared to me and ſeveral others, that what he had given his Daughter at thoſe Times was a free Gift, I demurred a little at the Propoſal; upon which, to ſhew that he did not mean to be ungenerous, he replied, "I have a Lot up *Market-ſtreet*, near the *Center*, which I purchaſed ſome Years ago of *Septimus Robinſon*, for £ 80, and which I intend to give you,"

During this Converſation not a Word paſſed concerning either of my Children, but *he offered me the Lot expreſly, in Lieu of the Book-debt I was about to releaſe.*----I then wrote two Receipts, and gave him the proper one for him to ſign, which he declined, deſiring it might be deferred for the preſent; but nevertheleſs, ſaid he, "I will be as good as my Word," and immediately went up Stairs for the Deed; from which I was to have mine drawn.

During his Abſence, Mrs. *Flower*, who was preſent all the Time, inſiſted that I ſhould have a ſecond Codicil drawn to the Colonel's Will, by the ſame Conveyancer that was to engroſs my Deed, deviſing the *Tun-Tavern* to his Son *Samuel*, in Lieu of all Demands he might have againſt his Father, for Monies due to him from his Grandfather *William Branſon*'s Eſtate. To this I made ſundry Objections----In the mean While the Colonel returned, and preſented me the Deed---His Wife repeated the Converſation that had paſſed between us in his Abſence, relating to the abovementioned Codicil; and, as if I doubted this to be *his* Deſire, ſhe appealed to him, whether it was ſo or not? To this he faintly anſwered, "*Yes, my Dear.*" After which, by ſeveral ſignificant Nods, and other coaxing Signs, ſhe ſeemed to demand my Compliance with her Requeſt to get ſuch a Codicil drawn. I was determined, however, to have no Concern in this Matter, and therefore made no Reply. As ſoon as I came to Town, I acquainted ſeveral of my Friends with all theſe Circumſtances of my Viſit, and particulatly Mr. *Aſheton*, who can teſtify to the Truth of this.

According to the Colonel's Deſire, the Deed was drawn in my Name, and when going to *Germantown* to have it executed, I requeſted Mr. *Aſheton*, who knew my Errand, to accompany me. After ſitting ſome Time with the Colonel and his Wife, Mr. *Aſheton* in the Interim having walked out *, I read the Deed diſtinctly, verbatim, and without the leaſt Interruption from the Colonel or his Wife, and then delivered it into his own Hand---I had ſcarcely done this before two Gentlemen approaching the Houſe, prevented any further proceeding at this Time, and the Colonel with good Humour, ſaid, "I will put it by for the preſent," and went into another Room---Unwilling to loſe ſo good an Opportunity of having the Deed executed, as theſe Gentlemen might witneſs it, I mentioned this to Mrs. *Flower* in a Whiſper, as a Reaſon why the Execution of it ſhould not be deferred---She ſaid it ſhould be done, and immediately went into the Room, where the Colonel was, with ſeemingly kind Intentions, but as I apprehend, with a Deſign to diſſuade him from it, as I had not complied with her Demand of getting the aforeſaid Codicil drawn.---In a few Minutes ſhe returned, and told me, the Colonel deſired to ſpeak with me---When I entered the Room, he put on the *Appearance* of Anger; for after what had juſt paſſed between us, I could not imagine it to be *real*, declaring he would not give away any Part of his Eſtate out of his own Hands----I replied, "Sir, it was your own Offer. What is the Reaſon of this ſudden Alteration in your Sentiments?" He gave me no Anſwer, but returned with me to the Company. Mr. *Aſheton*, who by this Time joined us, well remembers, that we ſpent at leaſt an Hour or more afterwards with the Colonel in a very ſocial Manner, in which he was quite good humoured, and unreſerved.

After this we continued our Viſits to the Colonel frequently, for a conſiderable Time, and were always received by him with Kindneſs, till a Report prevailed, about a Year ago, concerning Mrs. *Flower*'s other Huſband, which ſhe accuſed me of having raiſed, and excited the Colonel's Reſentment againſt me, who by Letter warned me from his Houſe---Nothing further ever paſſed between the Colonel and me concerning any Deed or other Writings whatſoever, in Favour either of myſelf or Children; nor did I ever hear any Thing more of the *unfortunate Lot*, for which I was directed to have a Deed drawn in my own Name, till, to my Aſtoniſhment, I was informed by Dr. *Kearſley*, *that he himſelf* had purchaſed it, notwithſtanding the Aſſertion in Page 6th of his Narrative, which is calculated to make the Public believe, that "although he had the Offer of any Part of the Colonel's Eſtate on his own Terms, in Reſpect to Payment, yet he abſolutely declined making any Purchaſe."

About five or ſix Weeks before the Death of Colonel *Flower*, his Son *Samuel* was deſired to inform me, that Mrs. *Flower* would be glad to ſee me. Not being on good Terms, at this Time, as I have already obſerved he had forbid me his Houſe, I could ſcarcely credit the Meſſage. However, I went and found the Colonel and Mrs. *Flower* together. They expreſſed much Pleaſure at ſeeing me, and ſaid, "We intend to ſail in a few Days for England, and ſhall be glad of your Advice in ſome Matters; it is the Deſire of us both, that you take our Affairs into your Hands during our Abſence." I objected, and expreſſed my Surprize at their Change of Behaviour. They replied----"There is no Perſon ſo proper for this Buſineſs as yourſelf; for, notwithſtanding the many Reports brought here to your Diſadvantage, which we believe to be Lies, we think you an *honeſt good Man*, and deſire you to conſider of it ſoon, for we purpoſe to go with Captain *Jefferies*."----This remarkable Change induced me to tell the Converſation to Mr. *Aſheton* and ſeveral other Friends immediately, which they well remember---From this Time I continued my Viſits till his Death. How far this plain and juſt Relation comports with Dr. *Kearſley*'s Narrative, muſt be left to the impartial Public to determine.

On the ſecond Part of the Charge, namely, my being obſtinately bent againſt a Reconciliation with my Father-in-Law, I ſhall be very ſhort. Let the Reader conſider what I have already related. I ceaſed to viſit Colonel *Flower*, in Conſequence of a Letter forbidding me his Houſe, but as ſoon as I received a Meſſage by his Son, that he and his Wife were deſirous of ſeeing me, I repaired to them immediately, and continued my Viſits till his Death; during all which Time, I appeared to be in high Favour with them, and treated the Colonel with a Reſpect dictated by undiſſembled Tenderneſs and Regard. It is true, that ever ſince his laſt *unhappy Marriage*, and I hope I may be allowed to give it that Name, without being thought guilty of reflecting on his Memory, I was often prohibited from entering his Doors; but my Friends know what Pains I took to have this Prohibition removed. Whenever an Opening offered, I gladly embraced it to renew my Viſits. But theſe were often interdicted by the pretended Uneaſineſs of Mrs. *Flower*, who made Uſe of a great Variety of Expedients to ſet the Colonel againſt his Children, as they ſtood in the Way of her Schemes to engroſs the greateſt Part of his Eſtate to herſelf. Knowing the Importance into which Doctor *Kearſley* had raiſed himſelf in the Opinion of Colonel *Flower*, I frequently lamented to him the unhappy Situation of the Family, owing to the great Influence which that *bad* Woman had acquired over him, and the ill Uſe ſhe made of it. The Force of all his Arguments was directed to perſwade me to act a Part, which, carrying with it the Face of Deceit, Falſhood and Flattery, I never could approve. He adviſed me to praiſe and commend Mrs. *Flower* as an amiable and good Woman, that I might by this Behaviour gain the favourable Opinion and Eſteem of the Colonel. I could not put the Face of Approbation upon a Conduct, which, in my Heart, I deſpiſed and condemned---I was not become ſo ſupple as to accommodate myſelf to ſuch Meaſures. And if to coax and flatter a baſe Woman, was the only Condition of my being at preſent received into Favour, I choſe to wait ſome more favourable Event of Providence, to procure me that Happineſs on eaſier and more honourable Terms.

The very Queries which Doctor *Kearſley* has exhibited in his Narrative, and eſpecially his elegant Commentary upon the old Proverb "*Love me, love my Dog*," may ſerve to confirm this Account of the Matter.----It may be worth while to obſerve, that when he brought me theſe Queries, he read them off without giving me Time to reply, in Order as he read them, tho' repeatedly urged on my Part, and as ſoon as he had finiſhed, he put them into his Pocket, not chooſing to ſubject them to a deliberate Examination.

In Truth, having been long acquainted with the Doctor's *Itch of Scribbling*, his Vanity in exhibiting his own Productions, and his diſagreeable Method of teazing every one that came in his Way, with his crude, undigeſted, and even ungrammatical Scraps; nay, having myſelf been *Semper Auditor tantum, et nunquam tetigi rauci Theſeide Codri*, I could not but conclude from his ſupercilious and dictatorial Behaviour upon this Occaſion, that his Viſit was only calculated to diſplay his own Conſequence, and preſent me with ſome more marvellous Fruits of his fertile Genius.

This is the Subſtance of Dr. *Kearſley*'s Attempts to effect a Reconciliation, as he terms it. He alledges that I have treated him ungratefully, but does not prove in what Inſtance I have done ſo. For as to the Colonel's Deviſe in my Favour, I hold myſelf indebted for this ſolely to my good Friend Mr. *Lardner*, which I know he obtained for me long before the Doctor's pretended Interpoſition.

In Juſtice to Mr. *Hockley*'s Character, againſt which the Doctor has thrown out much low and ungentlemanly Abuſe, in a Language that merits no other Return than Contempt, I cannot help declaring, from my own Knowledge, that ſo far from encouraging the Children to ſhew any Inſtances of Diſobedience towards their Father, he has always acted an upright, friendly and affectionate Part betwixt them.

Mr. *Hockley* is accuſed of introducing *the laſt Codicil*, by giving out that the former Huſband was arrived in Town. Certain it is, that this artful Woman, whenever ſhe had any Point to carry with the Colonel, raiſed a Clamour in the Houſe, about a Subject which ſhe knew would wound him in the moſt ſenſible Manner, then fixed the feigned Report upon ſome obnoxious Perſon, and in order to diſappoint their pretended Malice, would influence the Colonel to make her ſome Deed of Gift, or conſider her in a more favourable Light in his Will. This was probably the Caſe, with Regard to this Codicil. The Report of that Huſband's Return ſeems to have been of her own raiſing, and contrived for no other Purpoſe, than to ſecure more effectually to her, by another Codicil, what the Colonel had deviſed to her in his Will.---It was talked of in the Colonel's Houſe, before Mr. *Hockley* or any of the Children had heard it abroad. Indeed the firſt Account he received of it was from the Colonel's Son, who had heard it at his Father's. Thus does the vain Pretence of fixing this Codicil on Mr. *Hockley*, fall to the Ground.

As to the Colonel's Children, they own they have not Sagacity enough to find out the Obligation they are under to Dr. *Kearſley*, for any Services he has done them. On the whole; they apprehend, that by the Doctor's Conduct from firſt to laſt, he has made it their Duty to follow the only good Piece of Advice which he has given, namely; "*to employ themſelves in Prayer to God to turn his Heart, to bring him from a State of Vice to a State of Righteouſneſs, and ſuffer him to repent on Earth, as it is not poſſible he can repent in the Grave*"

GERARDUS CLARKSON.

* *Mr.* Aſheton's *walking out juſt at this Time, looks like Deſign, It was really ſo. For the Fact was this. When the Colonel deſired me to get a Conveyance of the abovementioned Lot drawn, he did not think it proper to let it come to Mr.* Aſheton's *Knowledge, leſt he ſhould be offended. That Mr.* Aſheton, *however, might not ſuſpect me of having ſecretly, and without his Knowledge, obtained any Part of the Colonel's Eſtate, I immediately communicated the whole Affair to him, ſhewed him the Deed when drawn, and deſired him to accompany me to* Germantown, *when I went to get it executed. His retiring upon this Occaſion, therefore, was for no other Reaſon, but that the Colonel might not ſuſpect he had any Knowledge of the Matter.*

To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At the Neweſt Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A FEW Copies of the CASE and TRIAL of Mr. JOHN PETER ZENGER, of New-York, Printer.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 22d of March inſtant, the ſale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the eſtate to be ſtruck off to the higheſt bidder, preciſely at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, of about 76 acres of land, on which Richard Finney, deceaſed, laſt reſided, ſituate on the road leading from Philadelphia to Oxford Church, the firſt houſe after turning out of the Briſtol road;--*near half the premiſes is fine woodland*, which is a peculiar recommendation to a place ſo near Philadelphia as about 6 miles; a large ſtrip of meadow (of which more might eaſily be made at the pleaſure of the purchaſer) two remarkable fine orchards of apples and peaches, chiefly the former, and plough land of a good quality, makes up the remainder. There are on the premiſes, a large dwelling-houſe, a work-ſhop, barn, ſtables, well and two pailed gardens.---The ſituation is healthy, and being very high, commands, from one ſpot, a proſpect of the Church ſteeple in the city of Philadelphia; there are two merchant-mills, and a griſt-mill, at a ſmall diſtance, and the dwelling-houſe is but about half a mile from Frankford, to and from which it is a pleaſant walk. A draught may be ſeen in the London Coffee-Houſe, alſo one in the office of William Parr, Eſq; recorder of deeds. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. John Hall, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the boundaries. Terms; £ 300 to be paid on executing the deed, £ 100 in 12 months, and the reſidue in 2 years; giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying legal intereſt, for the credited ſums, from the day of ſale. *It is probable that the purchaſer may be accommodated with £ 200 or £ 300 on mortgage, by previouſly conſulting with the ſubſcribers,* JOHN FINNEY, JOHN MURGATROYD, } Executors.

If it ſhould rain, or be otherwiſe very diſagreeable weather, on the day appointed, the ſale will be deferred until the next day on which it is fair or more moderate.

ANY Perſon in want of a healthy WET NURSE, may hear of one, by applying to the Widow JENKINS, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet.

N. B. The above Nurſe will agree to go to a good place immediately, or if ſhe be not immediately wanted, will engage to be with them in four or ſix weeks hence. ¶

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October* 3.

THE 27th ult. an Expreſs arrived from the Grand Vizir, with Advice, that the Army of the Grand Signor had gained a freſh Advantage over the Ruſſians in Poland, having diſperſed a Body of 6000, and made 2000 Priſoners; and that he had beſides taken ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, and great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſions. This Victory was announced the ſame Day by a more conſiderable Diſcharge of Artillery than any heretofore. Notwithſtanding all theſe external Rejoicings, they do not quiet the Minds of the People, as Accounts are received daily from the Volunteers, who return from the Army, of the miſerable State in which they are, and of the great Loſſes they have ſuſtained. One Circumſtance, however, ſeems to contradict our glorious Exploits, which is, that four Feluccas, which accompanied the Squadron of the Captain Pacha to the Black Sea, are returned hither, having on board a vaſt Number of wounded Soldiers. Time, however, must clear up these Matters; in the mean while, we are making the greateſt Preparations for carrying on the War by Sea as well as by Land. The Kaimakan has been ſeveral Days at the Arſenal, where he has given Orders for building ſix Ships of War, and fifteen Feluccas, on which they are at Work with the greateſt Diligence: Similar Orders are ſent to other Ports.

Leghorn, Oct. 24. *According to Advices from different Places, the Grand Signor, having received Intelligence, that the Ruſſians had ſent a Fleet of Men of War to attack his Poſſeſſions in the Archipelago and the Morea, has ordered the Dulcignotes to fit out as many Ships as poſſible to oppoſe them. It is ſaid, that the ſeveral Regencies of Barbary have likewiſe been ſummoned by the Grand Signor to ſend to Sea the greateſt Part of their naval Forces with the ſame View. If theſe Advices are well grounded, the Ruſſian Fleet will meet with many Difficulties, eſpecially if it ſhould not come into the Mediterranean till next Spring.*

It is reported here, as well as elſewhere, that the Court of Turin has not only granted a general Pardon to all Deſerters, but that the King of Sardinia propoſes to make an Augmentation of 8000 Men to his Army, and has ordered 9000 Tents to be immediately got ready. Another Report, which ſeems better grounded ſtill, is, that 12,000 Auſtrian Troops are going to march from Bohemia into Lombardy. Theſe Advices, joined to thoſe from Genoa, confirm our ſpeculative Politicians in the Opinion, that the Tranquility of Italy cannot be long undiſturbed.

Vienna, Oct. 31. *A Letter was received here on the 16th of this Month, from the Frontiers of Tranſylvania, of which the following is an Extract.*

"*The Ruſſians having penetrated into Moldavia, and made themſelves Maſters of Yaſſi, from whence the Turks had retired after having ſet Fire to it themſelves, the Grand Ottoman Army, which had remained at Kantepaſſi, came behind the Ruſſians, and put to the Rout the whole Body employed in the Expedition againſt Yaſſi. Count Stoffel was made Priſoner, and Prince Proſorowſki narrowly eſcaped. All the Ruſſian Troops have abandoned Yaſſi, as well as Choczim, and repaſſed the Nieſter in great Diſorder.*

"*They write from Kaminiec, that in the Affair, which happened near Yaſſi, and the Nieſter, there remained, on both Sides, on the Field of Battle, 6000 Men; and that above 2000 Ruſſian Carcaſes were found without Heads.*

"*According to ſome other Advices, which fully confirm the preceding Account, the Ruſſian Army, after having repaſſed the Nieſter, divided into many ſeparate Bodies, in order to go into Winter Quarters in Poland.*"

Peterſburgh, Oct. 28. *On Account of the Conqueſt of all Moldavia by the Troops of the Empreſs, Te Deum was ſung here Yeſterday, under a Diſcharge of the Artillery of the Fortreſs and the Admiralty. At Night there was a Ball at Court, and the whole City was illuminated.*

The Government, in order to continue the War with Vigour, in caſe that the Interpoſition of certain Powers to bring the Porte to pacific Sentiments prove ineffectual, hath ordered 50,000 Men to be raiſed, who are to be employed in the Completion and Augmentation of our Land and Sea Forces.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 13. The Grand Signor is raiſing 40,000 Men in Romelia, which produces the beſt Troops of the Empire, in order to cover Yaſſi during the Winter; and the ſame Number of other Troops are allotted to cover Oczakow and Crimea, while the Tartars make Incurſions into the Ruſſian Territories. It is aſſured, that the Grand Signor is not to be diſſuaded from taking the Command of his Army in Perſon next Spring.

The Calga, Brother to the Kan of the Tartars, has made a freſh Incurſion into the Ruſſian Territories on the left of the Boriſthenes, has plundered all the Places he has paſſed through, and brought Home 10,000 Slaves. He had the Precaution to leave good Garriſons at Orcapi, Caffa, and other Places in Crimea.

Peterſburgh, Nov. 10. On the 7th of this Month arrived at this Court, a Courier from the Army of Gen. Count de Panin (who is encamped near Boy) who brought the agreeable News, that the Soporavian Coſſacks had obtained near Oczakow, a conſiderable Advantage over a great Body of Turks and Tartars, whom they put to Flight, and took from them, beſides their Colours, a Marſhal's Staff, and a great Number of Horſes, Cattle, and Camels.

Warſaw, Nov. 15. The King and Senate have great Expectations from the Negociations of Count Burzynſki, in Holland and England. In the mean time the Sieur Wroughton, Miniſter from England, has declared that his Britannic Majeſty cannot employ his good Offices with the Porte to bring about a Peace with Poland, without the Conſent of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Nov. 18. As ſoon as the Confederates were informed, that M. Oginſki had been nominated by a Decree of the Senate to go to Peterſburgh, they went to his Eſtates, and plundered them.

Major Drewitz wrote the 9th Inſtant, to Lieut. Gen. Weymarn, who commands in this City, that he had fallen in, the Evening before, with the Confederates of Cracovia, attacked and defeated them, and purſued them 5 Miles, even to the Gates of the Town; that in this Action he had killed and wounded 200 of the Confederates; and that the reſt, under Favour of the Night, paſſed the Viſtula.

We are informed that Orders are given in Ruſſia for raiſing 100,000 Recruits.

Count Potocki is appointed by the King to go as Envoy Extraordinary from his Majeſty and the Republic to the Court of Dreſden. Some Letters from Podolia adviſe, that the Turks had ſet Fire to the Suburbs of Bender, upon the Approach of the Ruſſians, who had actually inveſted that Place.

From the Borders of Weiſſel, Nov. 21. On the 10th of this Month the Ruſſians defeated a Body of Confederates in the Environs of Bromberg; they had two large Magazines at Frodan, and were determined to paſs their Winter Quarters there; but Prince Czartoryſky gave them no Time to make any Preparations, and advanced towards them, in order to bring them to an Engagement, on which they retired immediately. However, the Confederates united again, and, being commanded by 6 Marſhals, came forwards, and in their Turn attacked the Ruſſians; the Battle laſted from 6 in the Morning till 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, when the Confederates retreated, and left 500 Men on the Field, and then abandoned their Magazines. The Ruſſians have loſt 200 Men in this Engagement.

LONDON.

Nov. 16. Such is the prodigious Hardſhip of the preſent Times, that a Peruke-maker, not far from the Strand, at the Chriſtening of a new-born Son on Sunday Evening, gave a Supper that came to 7 Guineas; and even apologized for the Scantineſs of his Proviſions to the Company.

Nov. 25.

Yeſterday ſeveral Thouſand Pounds of Bank and other Stocks, were ſold by public Auction in the Bank, a Thing never before known.

Every Thing wears a better Aſpect in the Alley now than for this Week paſt, Stocks in general having riſen two per Cent. Yeſterday.

We are informed that a Scheme is under Conſideration to encourage Seamen to enter into the Royal Navy, by augmenting the Share of Prize Money allotted to Foremaſt-men, from one Eighth to one Fourth Part; and that all Prize Money ſhall be paid to the Ships Companies in one Year after the Capture.

Nov. 30.

The Gentlemen of the Univerſity of Oxford have honoured General Paoli with the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Debates ran ſo very high in Sweden, with Reſpect to the State Arrangements, and Finance Regulations, propoſed by the Secret Committee, that the Spirit of Diſſenſion has ſpread there equally in every Order. In the Equeſtrian Order, and that of the Clergy, after a great deal of Altercation, they broke up without coming to any Reſolution. In the Houſe of Burgeſſes, 50 Members quitted the Aſſembly without voting, and the 56 who remained behind rejected the Propoſal. The Order of Peaſants would neither hear their Speaker, nor his Secretary, on the Subject, but, without dividing, gave it unanimouſly as their Opinion, that the ſaid Regulations were contrary to the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, and the Rights of the People.

They write from Cadiz, that the King had ſent ſtrict Orders to his ſeveral Governors in America, to prevent all illicit Trade being carried on by the Dutch Interlopers to any of the Spaniſh Settlements.

It has been remarked, that after the American Stamp-Act had paſſed, in the Year 1765, great Complaints were made that the Trade of England was at a Stand, on Account of the Orders from New-York and Boſton being countermanded; upon which that Act was repealed, as it was ſuppoſed it might be detrimental to the various Manufactures; the Shoemakers and Weavers, it was ſaid, would be totally ruined. But now in 3 Years afterwards, when there are counter Orders from almoſt every Part of America, the Complaints are totally different. The Leather-cutters alledge that there are not Hides enough in the Kingdom for Home Conſumption, and pray for Leave to bring in foreign Ones: And the Weavers, inſtead of being diſtreſſed for Work, at this Time inſiſt upon the full Wages which they have been deprived of for ſome Years back; and their Maſters to induce them to go to Work, have agreed to give it.

Dec. 2. On Tueſday laſt the following extraordinary Circumſtance happened very near St. James's.---A certain young Nobleman, for ſome Time paſt, paid his Addreſſes to a young Lady, with whoſe Brother he had been very intimate ſince they were Schoolfellows; the Brother heard of the young Nobleman's Aſſiduities, and took an Opportunity of ſpeaking of it to his Friend, requeſting he would declare his Sentiments, and make his Father acquainted with the Courtſhip, or deſiſt his Viſits to his Siſter; upon this Explanation his Lordſhip did not give that Satisfaction which the Brother thought neceſſary: He therefore inſiſted his Lordſhip would drop the Deſign, and never more ſee his Siſter in private. This his Lordſhip punctually promiſed, but on Tueſday Morning the young Lady met his Lordſhip at a certain eminent Milliner's near St. James's, which the Brother was informed of, ruſhed up Stairs in the Milliner's, and deſired his Lordſhip would either adjourn with him to Hyde Park, or promiſe to marry his Siſter. His Lordſhip for ſome Time heſitated, and refuſed; but the young Gentleman turned his Siſter out of the Room, and locked the Door, pulling out a Caſe of Piſtols, inſiſted that his Lordſhip ſhould take up one of them, or ſign an Inſtrument or Contract, that he ſhould marry his Siſter in three Months; his Lordſhip, of the two Evils, choſe the leaſt, ſigned the Contract, and his intended Brother in-law parted with him in a very affectionate and friendly Manner.

Letters arrived by Yeſterday's Mail from Dantzick adviſe, that the Publication of the general Confederacy, formed at Cracovia, was celebrated with great Pomp a ſhort Time ſince, in Poſnania. The Sieur Kraſinſki is elected Marſhal General, and Sieur Potocki Regimentary. Major Drewitz has been totally routed, himſelf eſcaping the Fury of the Confederates with only 15 of his Men.

M. de Paſſow, the Daniſh Conſul here, has received Advice from the Court of Denmark, that two Daniſh Frigates of 50 Guns each, are ordered to eſcort three Eaſt-Indiamen, and after having conducted them out of Reach of the Algerine Corſairs, they are to take Station in the Streights of Gibraltar, in order to ſcour it from Pirates. Theſe Frigates are to ſail next full Moon from Copenhagen, and to go through the Engliſh Channel, in order to take under their Convoy any Daniſh Ships deſtined for Leghorn, Cadiz, &c. A Squadron is alſo ordered againſt the Algerines next Spring as early as the Seaſon will permit.

We are informed that the Bills ſtuck up on Saturday laſt at the Royal Exchange, purporting that Houſes of Rendezvous for Sailors were opened at Wapping, was only the Invention of ſome Perſons, in order to lower the Price of Stocks; and that the ſaid Bill were ordered to be taken down by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Since Mr. Wilkes's Confinement in the King's-bench, Mr. Humphrey Coates's Bill, which he delivered a few Days ago, for Wines, during that Period, amounts to 500 l.

The Bill brought in by Mr. Wilkes's Attorney, is ſaid to amount to 1500 l.

Wedneſday laſt an Inhabitant of Glaſtonbury actually ſold his Wife to a Farmer, of Polſham, near Wells, Somerſetſhire, for 20 l. and gave a Bond of Indemnification to the latter, as Security againſt any Action that might hereafter be brought for crim. con. The Wife, it ſeems, had lived with the Farmer for a Twelvemonth paſt, and the Huſband was unable to prevail on her to return Home, which made him reſolve to come to an Eclarciſſement with the Farmer, and they ſoon ſettled Matters in the above amicable Manner.---The Huſband, after receiving the Money, generouſly gave the Ringers a Crown to ring a merry Peal on the Occaſion.

The Weſt India Merchants have given 500 l. out of their general Fund, which has been paid into the Hands of the Treaſurers of the Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire at St. John's, in the Iſland of Antigua.

They write from Hamburgh, that very extenſive Commiſſions are now executing there, to ſhip Naval Stores for the Uſe of the French Arſenals at Breſt and Rochfort.

The Reports of an intended Coalition, we are informed, are entirely deſtitute of Truth, the Views of one Party being totally different from thoſe of the other.

Dec. 12. From York we have received the following Account.---A Gentleman and his Wife having ſome Months ago agreed to ſeparate, and the Huſband lately procuring a Commiſſion in the Eaſt-India Service, went to take Leave of his Wife, who was at her Siſter's Houſe, and then in Company with the very Man that had occaſioned ſuch a Separation. However he ſignified to his Wife his having a Commiſſion, and that he came to take a final Leave of her, which he earneſtly begged might be in a friendly Manner. But ſhe refuſed any further Converſation with him, nor would ſhe even permit him to kiſs her Hand, though it was his laſt Requeſt. This Treatment raiſed the Huſband's Indignation, and he immediately begged Mr. ------ to walk into another Room with him, where, having faſtened the Door, he told him, "He muſt be a ſtupid Mortal indeed, tamely to ſuffer the Indignity his Wife had put upon him, in the Preſence of a Man, whom he had abundant Reaſon to believe had been the chief Cauſe of all their Unhappineſs;" he therefore drew two loaded Piſtols out of his Pocket, gave his Antagoniſt one, and bade him "defend himſelf, for he demanded and would have Satisfaction for the Injury done him." Mr. ------ requeſted Time to ſettle his Affairs at Home, and he would meet him the next Day wherever he ſhould appoint. The Time and Place were accordingly fixed; and the Huſband went to the Spot, but the Gallant never afterwards made his Appearance.

Dec. 18. By a private Correſpondent, reſiding at the Court of Vienna, we are informed, that the young Emperor expreſſes his Antipathy to the French every Day more and more; and that his Majeſty has publicly declared at Court, his fixed and determined Reſolution of conquering the ſeveral German Provinces, which, within this Century, have been annexed to France. And further, in order to accompliſh this great and univerſally deſired Work, the Miniſters of the Imperial Court talked of reviving a Plan, firſt projected by the Empreſs Queen, during the War before laſt; and by which it was propoſed, on the Part of the Empreſs, to furniſh Great-Britain with 20,000 Land Forces, who were to be perpetually employed in making rapid Deſcents upon the Coaſt of France. The Number of Land Forces, that are now to be employed in executing the preſent Plan, is to be augmented to 30,000, 20,000 of which are to be employed in Britiſh Ships in Europe; and the remaining 10,000, it is ſaid, are to be ſhipped off, to conquer the remaining French Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.---This Meaſure, it is reported, is to be carried into execution in April or May next.

Dec. 20. It is confidently ſaid, that, in Conſequence of the Part the Inhabitants of Boſton have taken in raiſing and fomenting the Troubles between G. Britain and the Colonies, the Seat of Government will be removed to Salem, the ſecond Town in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, as no two Towns on the Continent of America are more contraſted, in regard to Reſpect and Duty to the King's Government, than Boſton and the above Place.

It is computed there are now upwards of 400 Sail of Ships in the River to be ſold, which uſed to be employed in the North-American Trade before the late Taxation of the Colonies.---What a conſiderable Decreaſe muſt this make in the Conſumption of the Manufactures of this Country?

In an Addreſs "*To our ſage M----y in general,*" publiſhed in a London Paper, is this Sentence.------ "*I will not, my Lords and Sirs, enter into a Detail of your wiſe Adminiſtration with reſpect to our Colonies; only permit me to remind you, that by your Sagacity the Americans had nearly been brought under your Egyptian Bondage! What has been the Reſult of theſe Proceedings, i. e. the Affair of America? I will anſwer, a Decay of Trade, by which the Merchants, Tradeſmen, and the poor Handicrafts in general, will ere long ſink down in the greateſt Diſtreſs, unleſs timely relieved------God grant they may!*"----

By a Letter from the Continent we hear, that Lord Holland's Diſorder has rendered him ſo weak, that he is unable to give himſelf any Aſſiſtance, and that his Phyſicians expect his Lordſhip, unleſs ſome unexpected Criſis happens, cannot ſurvive but a ſhort Time.

The Earl of Chatham, the Earl of Northington, and the Lord Chancellor, are all clearly of Opinion, that the late Deciſion of the Houſe of Commons, in declaring Col. Lutterell a Member of their Houſe, upon an indiſputable Minority of Votes of the Electors of the County of Middleſex, is a Meaſure totally indefenſible, and that it ought and muſt be UNDONE.

About a Fortnigh ago a very pretty Girl, ſuppoſed to be about 15, but meanly dreſſed, was taken in at a Workhouſe at the Weſt-End of the Town as a Caſualty Poor, and was in a few Days delivered of a fine Boy. She appears to be the youngeſt Daughter of a Gentleman of Fortune, and is Heireſs to an Eſtate of 800 l. a Year.

When the Earl of Stair was laſt Ambaſſador in Holland, he made frequent Entertainments, to which the Foreign Ambaſſadors were conſtantly invited, not excepting the Ambaſſador of France, with whoſe Nation we were then upon the Point of breaking. In Return, the Abbe de Ville, the French Reſident, as conſtantly invited the Engliſh and Auſtrian Ambaſſadors upon the like Occaſions. The Abbe was a Man of Vivacity, and withal was remarkable for a certain Quaintneſs, in which he ſeemed to take great Pride; agreeable to this Humour he one Day propoſed a Health on theſe Terms: "The Riſing Sun, my Maſter," alluding to a Motto of Lewis XIV, which was pledged by the whole Company. It then came to the Baron de Reiſbach's Turn to give a Health, and he, to countenance the Abbe, and to pleaſe him, propoſed, "The Moon and fixed Stars," in Compliment to his Miſtreſs, the Empreſs Queen, which was greatly applauded. And when it came to the Earl's Turn, the Eyes of the whole Company were turned upon him; but that Nobleman, whoſe Preſence of Mind was never wanting upon ordinary as well as extraordinary Occaſions, drank his Maſter, by the Name of "Joſhua, the Son of Nun, who made the Sun and the Moon to ſtand ſtill."

From the LONDON CHRONICLES of December 2 and 7.

To the PRINTER.

SIR, Plymouth, Nov. 28.

FINDING myſelf reflected upon in the papers for refuſing to ſign the Devonſhire petition, I think it neceſſary to ſtate that part of my conduct to the publick. It is not true then, that I ever ſtickled for or promoted a petition to the King on the ſubject of the Middleſex election. My opinion has invariably been, that the deciſion of the Houſe of Commons in that inſtance was legal and conſtitutional, and this opinion I have openly declared from the beginning in all companies. Serjeant Glynn will teſtify for me, that at the previous meeting on the 4th of October, I debated the point with him for a conſiderable time. Or if it be neceſſay to go further back, the concluding paragraph of my reply to Monſ. D'Eon, publiſhed September 25, muſt, I think, convince any one that I did not diſtruſt the honour and equity of the preſent Parliament, and that an arraignment of their conduct afterwards, by ſigning the petition, would have been highly abſurd and inconſiſtent.

Further: It is not true that the Freeholders in general teſtified any unwillingneſs to ſupport my complaint againſt Lord Halifax. The contrary may fairly be collected from the acclamations with which they received the inſtructions, when read to them three ſeveral times. It muſt be owned ſome of the leading Gentlemen did not think themſelves warranted to inſert it in the petition. But I have the ſatisfaction of knowing that this was not their original opinion, but moſt probably infuſed into them by a private, undefended, indefenſible ſuggeſtion of a certain London Patriot.

I am, SIR,
Your humble Servant,
S. MUSGRAVE.

To Dr. MUSGRAVE.

SIR,

I Read with concern, but more indignation, your letter in the papers of laſt Saturday. You there tell the world, that you never promoted a petition to the throne; on the contrary, that you always declared it as your opinion, both in private and public, that the deciſion of the H---- of C------ in regard to the Middleſex election, was legal and conſtitutional. Now, Sir, as I was preſent at the meeting at Exeter on the 5th of October, give me leave to aſk you two or three queſtions.

Firſt, Does not the Devonſhire petition run chiefly upon that one grievance, the violated right of free election, and praying a diſſolution of the preſent P--------t?

Secondly, Did not Serjeant Glynn argue for ſome time upon the neceſſity of a petition to the throne, and the ill---- and un---------- meaſure purſued by the ------ of --------, in ſeating Mr. Lut-----ll as member of that H-----, with a *minority* of votes, againſt a great *majority* of legal electors (this, Sir, was done upon the ſteps leading into the Caſtle) and did you not then give your aſſent, with the reſt of the Freeholders, by holding up your hand? Did you then oppoſe the petition? Did you then declare you believed the deciſion of the H------ of C----------, with reſpect to the Middleſex election, to be legal and conſtitutional? I anſwer for you: No.

Thirdly, Did not you, with Serjeant Glynn, after the buſineſs was over out of doors, go into the Caſtle, and was not the petition, at the requeſt of ſeveral Gentlemen, read a ſecond time in the Caſtle, and did you not then, as you had done before, give your aſſent to it? and did not Serjeant Glynn repeat in ſubſtance what he had before ſaid on the ſteps, which met with the approbation of every one preſent?

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
Dec. 4, 1769. WILLIAM MOORE.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 15.

Extract of a Letter from London, to a Gentleman in Maryland, dated October 14, 1769.

"*The Veſſel this goes by is full of Goods, J. B. and his Son, ſay the Orders were ſent before the Reſolutions were entered into; how they will be received by the Parties drawing up and ſigning the Reſolutions, Time will ſhew; there has been, and ſtill are, large Supplies of all Sorts of Goods going to Virginia; a Ship of 300 Tons, full loaded for that Colony, ſails this Day. The Parliament will not meet till the Mid-*

ult of January, when the Merchants have resolved to present a Petition, to obtain, if possible, a Repeal of those base and unconstitutional Duty Acts. This I assure you, that no Pains or Expence shall be grudged by me to accomplish so just and desirable a Purpose."

On the Arrival in Maryland, of the Vessel mentioned in the above Letter, the Committee of the Association for Non-Importation had a Meeting, and after fully discussing the Matter, the said Vessel and Cargoe was ordered immediately back for England again.

BOSTON, February 12, 1770.

The following Agreement has lately been come into by upwards of 300 Mistresses of Families in this Town; in which Number the Ladies of the highest Rank and Influence, that could be waited upon in so short a Time, are included.

Boston, January 31, 1770.

AT a Time when our invaluable Rights and Privileges are attacked in an unconstitutional and most alarming Manner, and as we find we are reproached for not being so ready as could be desired, to lend our Assistance, we think it our Duty perfectly to concur with the true Friends of Liberty, in all the Measures they have taken to save this abused Country from Ruin and Slavery; And particularly we join with the very respectable Body of Merchants, and other Inhabitants of this Town, who met in Faneuil-Hall the 22d of this Instant, in their Resolutions, *totally* to abstain from the Use of TEA: And as the greatest Part of the Revenue arising by virtue of the late Acts, is produced from the Duty paid upon Tea, which Revenue is wholly expended to support the American Board of Commissioners; We the Subscribers do strictly engage, that we will *totally* abstain from the Use of that Article (Sickness excepted) not only in our respective Families, but that we will absolutely refuse it, if it should be offered to us upon any Occasion whatsoever. This Agreement we chearfully come into, as we believe the very distressed Situation of our Country requires it, and we do hereby oblige ourselves religiously to observe it, till the late Revenue Acts are repealed."

The following is a Copy of the Agreement of the young Ladies of this Town against drinking foreign TEA.

Boston, February 12, 1770.

WE the Daughters of those Patriots who have, and now do appear for the public Interest, and in *that* principally for *us* their Posterity; *we*, as such, do with Pleasure engage with them, in denying ourselves the drinking of foreign *Tea*, in Hopes to frustrate a Plan that tends to deprive the whole Community of their *All* that is valuable in Life."

To the above Agreement 126 young Ladies have already signed.

In Addition to the List of Mistresses of Families, who signed the Agreement against drinking foreign Tea, 110 have been added the Week last.

PROVIDENCE, *February* 17.

By a private Letter from London we learn, that while the American Revenue Acts were yet in Embryo, a great Man in the Court Interest, wrote an expostulatory Letter to a very respectable Personage, who had nobly distinguished himself in Behalf of the Colonies, artfully endeavouring to dissuade him from the Cause he had espoused, and concluded with displaying the ministerial Bait, a *Pension*.---The Patriot, enraged at this Insult, ordered the Bearer into his Presence, and returned this emphatical and spirited Reply: "*Inform your Master, I am above Corruption---tell him further, that he is a Villain, and, if he pleases, may see me in Hyde-Park To-morrow.*"

NEW-YORK, March 5.

We hear from Freehold, in Monmouth County, in New-Jersey, that on Tuesday last, a special Court of Oyer and Terminer was held there; that in the Fore Part of the Day, a great Number of People met at the Court-House, in order to prevent the Court's being held, or rather to prevent any Lawyers coming there; but on some Gentlemens coolly reasoning with them, and representing the evil Consequences that must attend such illegal Measures, they all dispersed, and suffered Business to go on as usual.

By a Gentleman that left the Island of Jamaica in January last, we have a Confirmation of a Spanish Vessel carrying off one of their Pilots, but that he was soon sent back, the Vessel having got in among the Keys, and was in real Distress, so that we have very little Reason to expect War on that Account.

"We are well assured, that many Gentlemen of Figure from the neighbouring Provinces, propose to attend the Trial of Captain M'Dougall, conceiving the Interest of the whole Continent of America to be greatly concerned in the Event of that Prosecution: And we are told, that several Officers of Government will be examined as Witnesses in Behalf of the Prisoner. S. F.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

The following is a Copy of a SUBSCRIPTION PAPER, *now on Foot, for encouraging the* CULTURE *of* SILK *in this Province.*

WHEREAS the introducing Arts and Manufactures, and encreasing the Staple Commodities of a Country, not only add to the Wealth, but Number of its Inhabitants; and this Province, where the Mulberry-tree is of spontaneous Growth, appearing well adapted to the raising Silk-worms, which Design seems not only favored by the present Disposition of the People towards it, but likewise by the great Success of many who have employed themselves in the Culture of Silk for some Years past; and what seems chiefly wanting to bring this laudable Undertaking to Perfection is---That COCOONS be made a ready merchantable Commodity to those who chuse to sell them, and that such as desire to have their Silk worked up for their own Use, should have a cheap and easy Method of getting their Cocoons wound. Wherefore, from a Desire to promote so useful an Addition to our Staple Commodities, and to avail ourselves of the large Encouragement offered by the Parliament of Great-Britain, the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY have essayed a Plan for the Culture of Silk in this Province, and have laid the same before the Honorable House of Assembly, praying the public Assistance for carrying it into Execution, and have Reason to hope that so beneficial an Undertaking will meet with the Encouragement of the Legislature, as soon as they can fix Ways and Means for that Purpose.---But, whereas it seems necessary to encourage the present good Disposition of the People towards this Design, and that something should be done immediately, that the ensuing Season may not be lost------it is therefore proposed to begin the Work by Subscription, on the following Plan, viz.

1. That as soon as Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds shall be subscribed, Twelve Managers, and a Treasurer, shall be chosen by Ballot, who shall give their Services gratis, for carrying the Plan into Execution.

2. That as soon as the aforesaid Subscription is full, a Meeting of the Subscribers or Contributors shall be called by public Notice in the News-papers, and each Subscriber or Contributor of not less than Forty Shillings, shall be entitled to a Vote in the Election of Managers, and a Treasurer, and in fixing the fundamental Rules for executing the Plan; and one of these Rules shall be, that whenever a Provincial Provision is made for establishing and continuing the Design, so much of the Stock to be raised by Subscription, as may then remain, shall be at the Disposition of a Majority of the Subscribers for not less than Forty Shillings, who shall be duly summoned by Notification in the News-papers to meet for that Purpose.---

We the Subscribers, &c. [Here follows the Form of Subscription.]

Saturday last Captain Blewer, in the Sloop Sally, arrived here from Charlestown, in South-Carolina, who informs, that on the 23d ult. at Half past Seven in the Evening, in Lat. 34: 30, Long. 75, being thick Weather, and the Wind blowing hard at S. S. W. with Rain, as he was steering N. E. by N. under the Head of his Square-sail, and double-reefed Mainsail, he saw a large Ship near him, with close reefed Topsails, and Foresail and Mizen set; he endeavoured to alarm them, by hailing the Ship, but in vain, for she kept her Course, and struck the Sloop on her Starboard Quarter, as he was wearing with Intent to get clear from her, split his Mainsail, and carried away his Boom, Quarter-piece, Taffarel-rail, &c. at the same Time, tho' the Ship's Bowsprit was over their Quarter, they did not hear a Word from on board her; he immediately hove his Vessel to, and hoisted a Light, seeing he had received more Damage; but the Ship stood on her Course, never answered his Light, and he soon lost Sight of her.

Captain Creighton, from Lisbon, on the 31st of January, in Lat. 30: 2, Long. 35, spoke the Ship London Packet, Captain Cook, also from Lisbon for this Port; on the 5th ult. in Lat. 27: 53, Long. 52: 30, spoke the Ship Grace, Captain Chambers, from Bristol, for New-York, out 14 Weeks, all well; 17th, in Lat. 39: 19, Long. 69: 40, spoke a single Deck Brig, from Barbados for Virginia, 12 Days out; and on the 19th, in Lat. 36: 51, Long. 72: 30, he spoke the Sloop Holly, Captain Robinson, from Wilmington for Jamaica, out two Days. The next Day he met with a hard Gale of Wind, which came on at South, but soon shifted to North-West, in which he had his Topsails split, carried away his Forestopmast and Maintop-gallantmast, and received some Damage in his Rigging.

Captain Cochran, *from Madeira, on the 11th of February, in Lat. 28, Long. 70: 30, spoke the Brig Resolution, Captain Dickenson, from Jamaica for Maryland, in great Distress for Want of Provisions, having been out 68 Days; had been blown off the Coast, and bore away for Bermuda, where he got a Pilot on board, but a Gale of Wind prevented his getting in there; Captain Cochran supplied him with Provisions and Water, and he then bore away for Antigua; the next Day he spoke the Schooner Sally, Captain Osborne, from Virginia for the Grenades, out 13 Days, all well. 19th, in Lat. 31: 30, Long. 70, spoke a Sloop from Charles-Town for Antigua, 4 Days out. And on the 26th in Lat. 38, Long. 72, he spoke the Ship Dolphin, Captain Davidson, from this Port for Cadiz, two Days out, all well.*

Captain Cochran left at Madeira his Majesty's Ship Boston Frigate, Sir Thomas Adams, bound for Virginia, where she is stationed; Captain Stewart, belonging to New-York, last from Newfoundland; Captain Smith, with two other New-York Brigs, and two Sloops. Captain Morgan, also of New-York, put in there, having been blown off from Tenariffa; where he was bound, and sprung his Mainmast. Captain Hunter, in and for New-York, and Captain Collings, of this Port, for Lisbon, left Madeira with Captain Cochran.

Captain Rankin, from Lisbon, on the 22d ult. about 40 Leagues to the Eastward of the Capes of Virginia, spoke with Captain Long, of this Place, bound in there from Lisbon, all well.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Davidson, in Lisbon, and Captain M'Culloch, at St. Augustine, both from Philadelphia. And the Captains Schermerhorn, Hunt, and Wheaton, from New-York; Tanner, from Rhode-Island; and Captain Copithorn, from Boston, at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina.

For AN ACT *for punishing wicked and evil-disposed Persons going armed in Disguise, and doing Injuries and Violences to the Persons and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects within this Province, and for the more speedy bringing the Offenders to Justice. And, for* OBSERVATIONS *on the* RIGHT *of* JURIES, *see the* SUPPLEMENT.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Parr, P. Creighton, Ship Elisabeth, D. Brown, and Snow Minerva, M. Rankin, from Lisbon. Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, South-Carolina. Brig Susanna, E. Glynn, New-York. Brig Eagle, J. Cochran, from Madeira.

OUTWARDS. *Brig Sally, B. A. Allison, for Antigua. Brig Sea Deliverance, J. Percival, Gibraltar. Snow New Molly, W. Kerlin, for Madeira.*

CLEARED. *Snow Sally, W. Shroudy, Brig Shadwell, S. Wilham, Brig Mansfield, S. Harvey, Ship Rosanna, P. Cox, Snow Barbados Packet, W. Sutton, and Brig Globe, H. Styles, to Lisbon. Brig Nancy, J. Hanse, Jamaica. Sloop Nancy, W. Marshall, Porto-Rico. Brig Richard Penn, G. Moore, to Dingle.*

On Saturday next will be published, and sold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Price Eighteen Pence,*

THE LAWS passed by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, during their last Session.

For the Benefit of the Prisoners in Philadelphia Goal.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

WILLIAM EVITT,

At his Printing-Office, at the Sign of the Bible in Heart, in Strawberry-Alley *(Price Eight Pence)*

Two DISCOURSES, delivered in said Prison, by a Layman of the Church of England.

Also to be sold, by Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street, Messieurs CRUKSHANK and COLLINS, in Second-street, and Messieurs HALL and SELLERS, in Market-street.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1770.

ON Monday and Tuesday next, at the City-Vendue-Store, in Front-street, will begin the Sale of a very large Assortment of Merchandize, belonging to the Estate of JOHN CAMERON, late of Lancaster, deceased; among which are the following Articles, viz.-----Superfine, second, and coarse Cloths; Shaloons, Tammies, and Durants; Callimancoes, Rattinets, Checks, Irish Linens, Dowlas, Camblets, Poplins, Worsted, double and single Damasks, Saggathies, Duroys, Jeans, Damascuses, striped Gingham, Turkey Stripes, Yard wide Muslins, Lawn of different Kinds, Cambricks, Kenting Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs; a Variety of Buttons, and Buckles; fine Sewing Threads; Worsted, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hose; Cottons, Calicoes, Chints, &c. &c.

At same Time will be sold, a Variety of Houshold Furniture: The Sale to begin at Nine o' Clock. ¶

TO BE LETT,

For several YEARS, and entered on the Twenty-fifth of this instant March,

TWO Lots of Pasture Ground, containing about four Acres each, adjoining the BLUE HOUSE Garden, on the South Side of the Common of this City. There is Water in both Lots for most Part of the Season, and the Privilege of a Pump, in the Lane that leads to them, to the Westward of the Blue House. They are now in excellent Order, and have for many Years past produced good Crops of Hay. For Terms, apply to WILLIAM ALLISON, in Front-street. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately, for a Term of Years,

THE House and Wharff, near Pool's Bridge, adjoining the new public Wharff, where the late Morris Hays lived, very convenient for landing all Sorts of Lumber. Enquire of

4 W. ALEXANDER HUSTON.

To be sold by the said Alexander Huston, a strong healthy Negroe Wench, about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox and Measles, able to go through any Sort of Drudgery.

Neat DRUGS and MEDICINES,

SOLD BY

ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY in MARKET-STREET,

Wholesale and Retail, at the usual moderate Rates;

PATENT MEDICINES of most Kinds, amongst which is the much esteemed Beaume de Vie.

Marcom's famous Cordial or Wind Balls, for high bred Horses. Farrier's Oils, Spirits, and Drenches, for diseased and lame Cattle.

Antimony, Brimstone, Anniseed, &c. by the Hundred, or any Quantity.

A Parcel of very fine candied Eringo Root, a few white Glass Globes for electrical Machines.

Sea Medicine Boxes made up, and old Ones completed.

The said *Robert Bass* expects by the first Vessel from London, a very large and fresh Assortment of Drugs of every Kind, of which Notice will be given in this Paper when they arrive.

WHEREAS the Subscribers, living in Vincent Township, Chester County, delivered a Bond, dated February 21, 1768, for the Sum of Fifty Pounds, unto a certain Abraham Scott, to become payable the 25th of November, 1772. These are therefore to forewarn all Persons whatsoever, to take an Assignment of said Bond, as they are determined not to pay the Money, until said Scott performs his Engagement to them.

JOHN JOHN, JAMES JOHN.

BY virtue of his Majesty's writ to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at the house of William M'Cullough, in Hanover township, Lancaster county, the plantation on which said M'Cullough now lives, containing 244 acres, with allowance of 6 per cent. on which is erected a good two story squared log-house, 4 rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the same, a fine barn, 70 by 36 feet, a good still-house, two stories high, a school-house, which would suit for a tenant, a very fine young bearing orchard, between 2 and 300 trees, mostly grafted fruit, about 90 acres cleared land, of which 15 acres is watered meadow; upwards of 40 acres now under wheat and rye. The woodland is covered with fine timber; the whole place well watered.

Also one other plantation, in the township and county aforesaid, about 2 miles distant from the above described place, containing 211 acres of land, a dwelling-house and barn erected thereon, about 80 acres cleared land, 12 whereof is fine watered meadow, and 30 acres more may be made, and watered by a never failing stream; a small bearing orchard, about 34 acres under winter grain, which was put in by the halves, the purchaser entitled to half the crop, put up in the stock.---The timber on this tract is also extraordinary good. Also another tract of land, situate on the Conestoga creek, in Likin's Valley, in Upper Paxton township, Lancaster county, containing 176 acres, with allowance of 6 per cent.---This tract is esteemed exceeding good land, is surveyed and returned.

Also a lot of meadow ground, containing one acre and a half, in Frederick-Town. Subject to a groundrent of Two-pence sterling, per annum.---The purchaser to pay one half the purchase money down; half the remainder to be paid in November following, and the rest to be paid the next November afterwards, giving sufficient security.

At the same time and place will be sold, all the live-stock, consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, and all his household furniture, waggon, gears, and sundry farming utensils, &c. &c.

JAMES WEBB, *junior, Executor.*

AUCTION of BOOKS.

WILL commence on Thursday, the 15th of March, 1770, and continue selling for several Evenings successively, at John Hart's Vendue-Store, in Southwark, by ROBERT BELL, Bookseller and Auctioneer. All Persons that chuse to have any Books sold by Auction, to the highest Bidder, are therefore requested to send them speedily, to said John Hart's Vendue-Store, in Southwark.

N. B. A young Man, capable of teaching the Greek, Latin, and English Languages; also Writing and Arithmetic; would willingly engage as a Schoolmaster, or Usher to a School, either in Town or Country. Any Person or Persons, that wants a Master, in any of those Branches, by directing a Line to *Patrick Higgins*, at the Sign of Pitt, in Front-street, near Race-street, will be waited upon.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1770.

WILLIAM NEILL, late of Reading, Shopkeeper, being embarked for Europe, and having impowered the Subscriber to settle his Affairs in his Absence; he therefore requests all those who are indebted to said William Neill, either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to make Payment to the Subscriber, before the First of May next, otherwise their Bonds, Notes, and Accounts, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney to recover Payment, without Respect of Persons, by GEORGE FULLERTON. ¶

Cumberland County Goal, March 1, 1770.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, lately passed, intituled, an act for the relief of insolvent Debtors, I, the subscriber, being confined in Cumberland goal, and having petitioned Alexander Moore, and Ephraim Seeley, Esquires, Judges of the court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, for the benefit of said act, do hereby give notice to all my creditors to appear, and shew cause, if any they have, on the 30th day of this instant March, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, before the said Judges, at the house of Richard Cayford, Innholder, in Bridge-town, why I should not be discharged from my confinement, agreeable to the Directions of said act. JOSEPH MORTON.

TO BE SOLD,

BETWEEN three and four Years of an indented Servant WOMAN: Time, who can wash and iron, and do most other Kinds of House Work. Enquire of the Printers. ¶ 4 W.

WANTED to work on a plantation, A SOBER, single MAN, who understands farming. Apply at WILLIAM PETERS's, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, or to the Subscriber, in Philadelphia.

March 6, 1770. RICHARD PETERS, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in Front-Street, on the Bank, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, now tenanted by Mr. Searle. Enquire of GEORGE CLYMER, near the New-Market. T.b.c.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Brush-Maker,

HAS removed from his shop (in Second-street, at the sign of the Three Brushes, next door to the English church, and opposite to John Head's) to the house where Robert Levers lately dwelt, in Chestnut-street, nearly opposite to Joseph Yeates's tavern; where he has now, ready made, a large assortment of BRUSHES, viz.---Large, middle, and small house brooms; gilt, painted, walnut, and plain hearth ditto; round and flat dust ditto; weavers and fullers brushes, of the best quality; long and short whitewash ditto; shoe and blacking ditto; painters ditto; walnut and painted clothes ditto; bottle and oil ditto; round, square, and peeked furniture ditto; tanners and curriers ditto; hatters hard, stopping, light and tip ditto; coach and harness ditto; stairs and pail ditto; sponge and plain tooth ditto; buckle ditto; shaving boxes, with brushes and soap; shoemakers bristles, &c. &c.

He has on hand a large assortment of mohair buttons, both death head and basket; and also a few barrels of choice beef; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash, or short credit. *T.b.c.t.f.*

N. B. Ready money, and best price, for hogs bristles.

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Riche, situate well for any Manner of Business being convenient for either Wholesale or Retail Business. For further Particulars, enquire of Edward Stiles, at Frankford, or, of Mr. Peter Wikoff, nearly opposite. EDWARD STILES. ¶

LATELY IMPORTED BY

RICHARD TIDMARSH,

In Second-street, near the Church,

A LARGE assortment of the very best DRUGS and MEDICINES, which are to be sold, wholesale or retail, at little more than prime cost, as his bad state of health determines him to leave this country, as soon as the stock on hand can be sold. Any person, inclined to purchase the whole stock in trade, consisting chiefly of capital articles, together with a compleat shop, and apparatus, commodiously situated, and accustomed, the whole calculated to carry on an extensive business; for particulars, enquire of said TIDMARSH.

Likewise to be sold, the famous high bred IRISH HORSE NORTHUMBERLAND. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

By the subscriber, living on the premises, and may be entered upon the first day of May next,

TWO joining LOTS, situate in Isaac Mayer's Town, in Heidelberg township, Lancaster county; on one of these lots is erected, a 2 story square log-house, with a cellar under it, a stone stable, 33 feet long, and other conveniencies for tavern-keeping, which business has been kept there for some time past. On the other lot is a one story stone dwelling-house, with a cellar under it, and stabling, as the foregoing, very convenient for a store, tavern, or other public business. Whoever is inclined to buy or rent one or both these lots, may know the terms, by applying to the owner.

¶ JACOB GASSER.

Chester-mill, Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, Feb. 25, 1770.

THE Subscriber having built a Blacksmith's Shop, and furnished it with a compleat Sett of Tools, &c. &c. gives this public Notice, That he will take in a Person, properly qualified for carrying on the Business, on advantageous Terms. The Situation is healthy, and in an exceeding good Part of the Country. Any Person applying, will do well to bring a Recommendation for his being a good Workman. A single Person will suit best. WILLIAM MINOR. ¶ 4 W.

BAR IRON,

Of the best quality, by large or small quantity, to be sold by JACOB MORGAN, in Market-street.

ALSO,

FORGE HAMMERS, and a few genteel CHIMNEY BACKS. Also, Teneriffe and Fyall WINES, by the pipe, hogshead, and quarter cask; West-India and Connecticut RUM, by the hogshead, or less quantity; molasses; loaf, lump, and Muscovado SUGARS; tea, pepper, allspice, and ginger; tar, and Rubber, &c. ----- A few cases of country made glass, containing half gallon, quart, and pint bottles. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT or parcel of land, situate in East-Cain township, Chester county, containing 120 acres, and upwards, well watered and timbered, a new dwelling-house, barn, and milk-house, also a large orchard; there is good meadow ground on the same, and some of it cleared. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the said land, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near the same.

¶ ROBERT LOCKART.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, that the subscriber, now living in the Jerseys, has a quantity of GARDEN SEEDS to dispose of, viz. Charlton dwarf pease, dwarf marrowfat, the common dwarf, the early hotspur, the Spanish marat, the green oston, the white and brown sugar pea, the rich marrowfat, the bush pea, and Windsor beans; and all sorts of kidney beans; with all other sorts of garden seeds, the best of their kind. The customers may be supplied, at a covered stall, at the upper end of the Jersey Market, north side; or at Caleb Hewes's, Hatter, a few doors from the New Printing-Office, where customers may depend upon good usage, by

RICHARD COLLINGS, Gardiner.

N. B. Any person that has a boy that inclines to learn the art and mystery of a Gardiner, may apply as above.

ON the 16th day of November 1769, a certain DAVID HAYS, of Oxford township, in the county of Chester, and province of Pennsylvania, obtained a NOTE of the subscriber, value Sixteen Pounds, payable January 16, 1770, in boot of horses, and warranted his horse to be sound, which the subscriber has found to be lame, and no way answerable to the warrantee given. ----- These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on the said note, as I intend never to pay the same, till compelled by law. Witness my hand, this first day of March, 1770.

¶ ALEXANDER HANNA.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM GILBRATH, of Mount Pleasant Township, York County, and Province of Pennsylvania, hath obtained a BOND of me, the Subscriber hereof, living in Frederick County, Maryland, bearing Date November 15, 1769, for the Sum of Twenty-seven Pounds, Pennsylvania Currency, in a fraudulent and deceitful Manner. ----- These are therefore to forewarn all Persons from taking any Assignment on said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by Law.

¶ 4 W. CHARLES ELDER.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Thursday, the 29th of this instant March, on the premises, if not disposed of before at private sale,

A Valuable grist-mill, situate on Penny-pack creek, in the township of Moreland, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, with 2 pair of stones, 3 bolting-mills, and hoisting geers, all go by water, a large stone mill-house, fit for carrying on the manufactory of wheat in an extensive degree, with a large stone cooper's shop, has been a noted merchant-mill for many years, with about 16 acres of land thereunto belonging, part of which is good meadow; there are thereon erected a good and commodious stone dwelling-house, and kitchen adjoining, a good stone spring-house over a never failing spring of excellent water, a large stone stable, with other out-houses, a garden, and sundry fruit trees, &c.

Also to be sold at the same time and place, one other tract of land and plantation, situated in the township aforesaid, within 1 mile and a half of the aforesaid mill, containing about 200 acres of land, about 30 acres of which are good watered meadow, and as much more may be made, and watered by a never failing spring, with great ease, and at a small expence; about one half of the upland is cleared, and now in tillage, the other part wood-land, well timbered, the soil remarkably good for wheat, or any other grain; there are on the said plantation two dwelling-houses, a barn, stable, and other out-houses, with a very good spring-house, 2 bearing orchards, &c. The situations of both these places are healthy and pleasant, and would admit of being made very elegant country seats. The titles indisputable. The terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or John Clayton, in Philadelphia, or will be made known on the day of sale, where attendance will be given by ¶ WALTER MOORE.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

THE plantation where Jacob Dubre, deceased, lately dwelt, situate in the Northern Liberties, about two miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, containing 50 acres of land, part of which is a large garden, that produces a great quantity of asparagus in the season, a large orchard, a large and convenient dwelling-house, barn, and out-houses; it may be had for 3, 4, or 5 years. Enquire of

§ 5 THW ANDREW DOZ, in Front-street, near the Dock.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1770.

WAS committed to the Workhouse of this City, a Negroe Man, named JOE, alias JOHN MITCHELL, says he belongs to William Rowan, Esq; near Hobb's Hole, Essex County, Virginia; and MARY RAUENSWORTH, says she belongs to Philip Wetheall, in Fredrick Town, near Newtown, Maryland. As I have wrote to both Masters, and have had no Answer, this is to let them know, that if they do not come, or send for the Negroe, and White-woman, in two Months from this Notice, they will be turned out, by

¶ JAMES WHITEHEAD, *Keeper of said Workhouse.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation, situate in West-Cain township, Chester county, within a quarter of a mile of the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster; containing 225 acres of deeded land, about 120 acres cleared, 20 acres of very good meadow made, and a great deal more may be made, the wood-land very well timbered; the whole place is well watered, as there are good springs in almost every field; there are two good dwelling-houses on the same, the one a large stone house, 2 stories high, with 3 fire-places, 5 rooms on a floor, and very convenient, it is 30 feet by 20, with a very good cellar under the whole; a large barn, stables, and other out-houses, with a very good well and pump at the door, with a convenient spring and spring-house. The other a log building, with a weaver's shop, stable and spring-house, with about 2 or 3 acres of very good meadow made; there are 2 good orchards on the same, the one is old, but bears well; the other is a young, thriving orchard, of upwards of 120 grafted trees, of almost all sorts of apples, and bears well; the whole place is in good repair, it is convenient to several places of public worship, and merchant mills. For further particulars, and terms of sale, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises, who will make an indisputable title for the same.

RICHARD HOPE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, situate in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about 16 miles from the city, containing about 93 acres of good land, about 25 acres of the same good meadow ground, most part thereof watered, about 25 acres of well timbered land, having thereon erected a good grist-mill, with two pair of stones, three bolting chests, the hoisting works go by water, built on Wissahickon Creek; together with a good stone dwelling-house, a large stone barn, a good stone cooper's shop, a good garden, new paled in, a convenient stone smoak-house, a well of good water at the kitchen door, with a pump in it, a good stone milk house over a never failing spring of water; likewise a good apple orchard, and one other stone house on the said premises, convenient for a miller to dwell in, it is a healthy pleasant situation, formerly known by Daniel Morris's mills, and a very public part for getting wheat to the said mills, and the fences in good repair. Likewise to be sold, and may be entered on immediately, a valuable plantation, situate in New Britain township, Bucks county, containing 100 acres of land, whereof there are about 80 acres cleared, and under good fence, the residue well timbered; there are on the premises a good stone dwelling-house, barn, spring-house, a good spring of water, a good bearing orchard, of 200 apple trees, the fruit famed for its quality, in producing extraordinary cyder. There are also about 7 acres of meadow, and more may be made. Any person inclining to view the premises, may apply to Walter Shewell, or David Stephens, near the premises, who will shew the same. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned premises, ¶ JOHN STEPHENS.

CAME to the plantation of JACOB KERN, in Comero township, Berks county, in November last, a black MARE, two years old, paces and trots. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ JACOB KERN.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 9th of March, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London-Coffee-house, a certain frame tenement, and lot of ground, situate on the east-side of Third-street, near Lombard-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 19 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth 66 feet, bounded eastward by a certain 4 feet alley, southward by ground of Edward Shippen, westward by Third-street aforesaid, and northward by ground of Hugh Davy, subject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Five Shillings per annum; late the estate of Joseph Keith; seized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 15th of March, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the house of Philip Reese, in Upper Merion township, a certain plantation, or tract of land, situate in Upper Merion township, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, having a wooden tenement erected thereon; late the estate of Josiah Evans; seized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On Tuesday, the Tenth of April next, by MARY LOUTTIT, Executrix of JAMES LOUTTIT, deceased, and to be entered on the First of June next following,

SEVEN Acres of Land, lying on Turner's Creek, in Kent County, Maryland, where Mr. James Louttit formerly lived, and kept Store, and where Messrs. Tobias Rudolph, and Donaldson Yeates, now keep a Store. There is a good Frame Dwelling-House, with two Rooms below, and two above Stairs, with a Cellar, a sawed Log Kitchen and Stable, a Garden paled in, a good Log Dwelling-House, for a Tradesman to live in, with a Cellar, a good sawed Log Store-House, with a Compting-Room, a Wharff, and a Granary, sufficient to store 3000 Bushels of Grain; Vessels that do not draw above 10 Feet Water, may, at a moderate Tide, load at the End of the Wharff, and go out of the Creek into Sassafras River, which is about half a Mile from the Wharff. The Harbour for Vessels in the Creek is remarkably good. The County in general, and particularly the Neighbourhood the above Land lies in, is noted for its Fertility of Soil, the large Quantity, and good Quality of Grain it produces; the natural Situation of the Place itself, is so advantageous for Trade, and so capable of Improvement, as cannot fail rendering it extremely valuable to any Gentleman that inclines to pursue the mercantile Business. Eight Months Credit will be given for the Payment of the Money, the Purchaser giving Bond, and paying Interest for the same. MARY LOUTTIT.

N. B. The Sale to be on the Land. ¶ 7 W.

ON Monday, the 19th day of March inst. pursuant to the last will and testament of Cornelius Cornelius, deceased, by public vendue, will be sold, on the premises, in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, A valuable PLANTATION, containing, by estimation, near 300 acres of LAND and MEADOW, joining on a creek, called Game Creek, on which is a dwelling-house, out-houses, orchard, garden, and about 20 acres of good meadow, and a conveniency of making a great deal more extraordinary good, about 30 acres of the land are cleared, the rest well timbered; the land in general is very good, and lies convenient to landings, both on Delaware river and Salem creek. The title is supposed to be good, and will be shewn to those who incline to purchase, at the time and place aforesaid, by

¶ GEORGE TRENCHARD, Executor.

GARRETT & GEORGE MEADE,

Have removed their Compting-house next Door to the House lately occupied by Mr. John Mease, deceased, where they have for Sale,

BARBADOS Spirit and Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Madeira Wine, Irish Beef, and a few Boxes of genuine Castile SOAP. 2 M.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, strong, healthy Negroe Man, about Twenty-three Years of Age; he has had the Small-pox. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1770.

To be LETT, and entered on the 25th of March next,

The PROVINCE ISLAND;

CONTAINING 342 Acres of the best Meadow Land, within about five Miles and an Half of the City of Philadelphia, extremely well adapted for Grazing, or supplying the said City with Hay, and many other Kinds of Country Produce. All Persons who are inclined to take the Premises, are desired to send in their Proposals to the Subscribers, Trustees of the said Island, before the 10th of March next.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, JOHN BAYNTON,
JOSEPH FOX, MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
SAMUEL RHOADS, CHARLES HUMPHREYS.
EDWARD PENNINGTON.

To be sold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening,

ONE lot or piece of ground, situate in Front-street, nearly opposite to John Hart's Vendue-store, and where William Blyth, Peruke-maker, now lives, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 60, with two messuages thereon, the one a good frame building, which has rented for Twenty-five Pounds a year, the other of brick, which has rented for Eighteen Pounds a year, the houses are in good repair, and good tenants in them, the ground subject to Twenty Shillings sterling, and the groundrent may be bought off, at a moderate rate. The premises may be viewed, and sold at private sale, by applying to GEORGE LEADBETTER, now living in Sixth-street, near Arch-street. The title indisputable, and the deeds may be seen any time. ¶

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,

On the Seventeenth Day of March inst.

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in Thornbury township, Chester county, containing 115 Acres of land; there are on the premises, a good stone dwelling-house, two story high, two rooms on a floor, well compleated, with a cellar and kitchen under, and a spring of good water in the cellar, that never fails, a large frame barn, with stables under the whole, well under-pinned with stone, the plow-land is extraordinary good, there is a quantity of meadow made, and more may be made, which is part cleared, the greatest part of the meadow may be watered by a never failing stream of water, the wood-land is well timbered; the above described land is all fresh and good, and very well situated, in a pleasant part of the country, distant 21 miles from Philadelphia, and 12 from Chester. Any person inclining to view the premises, before the day of sale, they will be shewn by the owner, living on the premises. The title is indisputably good. JOHN BRIGGS. §

Philadelphia, January 29, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries, for Quitrent on Lands granted in the Counties of Chester, Bucks, York and Lancaster, that Attendance will be given to receive the same at Chester, from the 28th of February to the 3d of March next; at Pennsbury, from the 6th to the 10th of March; at York, from the 19th to the 24th; and at Lancaster, from the 26th to the 30th, inclusive; at which respective Times and Places, those indebted, as aforesaid, are required to make Payment.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estates of James Child, of Child and Stiles, late of this City, Merchants, are once more desired to make speedy Payment; and all who have any Accounts with the Estates aforesaid, are desired to bring them in speedily to the Subscriber, that they may be properly settled. And all those who have any just Demands on the Estate of the said Child, are desired to take Notice, that on the 20th of next Month the Subscriber will attend at his House, in order to pay a third Dividend of the said Estate.

Philad. Feb. 1, 1770. FRANCIS RICHARDSON,

To be SOLD, as Part of the said Child's Estate, three several Tracts of Land, situate at Egg-Harbour, being chiefly Pine Land; and one other Tract, about 150 Acres, in the County of Gloucester, called Maple Swamp, and Warrant for 600 Acres of Land, to be surveyed and laid out, on one of the Branches of Juniata; all which Lands will be sold very reasonably by the Assignees of the said Estate. ¶

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, *one of the Assignees in Trust.*

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an act of parliament intituled, "AN ACT for vesting certain "estates in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, belonging "to the proprietors of a partnership, commonly called, The "Pennsylvania Land Company in London, in trustees to be sold, "and for other purposes therein mentioned," ------ on the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, by public cant or auction, at the Old Ferry House, kept by William Wells, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets in this city, the following plantations or tracts of land in the county of Kent on Delaware.

A plantation or tract of land, containing about 450 acres, situate in Mispillion hundred, now in possession of Edmund Melvin.

A plantation or tract of land, containing about 200 acres, situate in Mispillion hundred, now in possession of Moses Clampit.

A tract of land, containing about 50 acres, situate in Murtherkill hundred, now or late in possession of Ringold.

Persons desiring further information respecting the premises, are desired to apply to the subscribers in this city. JACOB COOPER, SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, JOSHUA HOWELL, Attornies to the Trustees.

WANTED,

AN HONEST SOBER MAN, that can take Care of two or three Horses, drive a Waggon, and undertake Marketing, and other Services; such a one, from 17 to 30 Years of Age, that can be well recommended, may meet with Employ, and good Wages, in an orderly Family, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof. A PERSON out of the Country would be most acceptable. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY Dutch Servant Man's Time, who has about two Years and ten Months to serve; has been used to the Baking Business, and is fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

Philadelphia, February 23, 1770.

RUN away, on the 18th instant, from the subscriber, living in Third-street, a Scotch servant man, named John Martin, by trade a baker, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, dark complexion, and black curly hair; had on, when he went away, a blue great coat, a red lappelled jacket, an old check shirt, an old pair of leather breeches, a pair of black and white mixed stockings, a pair of boots, half worn, and a coarse felt hat; but probably may change his clothes. It is thought he is gone for Baltimore. Whoever takes up said servant, and delivers him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS, if out of the province; Four Dollars, if in the province; Twenty Shillings reward, if taken in town, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BAKER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. ¶

THE Time of a likely English SERVANT GIRL, that has between 3 and 4 Years to serve, of an honest Character, to be disposed of. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *for punishing wicked and evil-disposed Persons going armed in Disguise, and doing Injuries and Violences to the Persons and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects within this Province, and for the more speedy bringing the Offenders to Justice.*

WHEREAS several ill-designing and disorderly Persons have of late associated themselves under the Name of *Black-Boys*, and entered into Confederacies to support and assist one another in robbing and stealing, breaking Prisons, and rescuing thereout Persons committed for capital Offences, and other illegal Practices; and have in great Numbers, armed with Swords, Cutlasses, Fire-arms, and other offensive Weapons, with their Hands and Faces blacked, robbed and despoiled divers of his Majesty's Subjects of their Goods, and Merchandize, have once broke one of his Majesty's Goals, and rescued thereout Prisoners committed for capital Offences, and since attempted to do the like, and have severely threatened such Persons who should attempt to prosecute, or give Evidence against any of them, for such their wicked Practices, to the great Terror of his Majesty's peaceable Subjects: For the preventing which wicked and unlawful Practices, Be it enacted by the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, upon *Delaware*, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That if any Person or Persons, from and after the Publication of this Act, being armed with Swords, Cutlasses, Fire-arms, or other offensive Weapons, and having his or their Faces blacked, or being otherwise disguised, shall appear in any County or Place within this Province, and shall steal, or unlawfully take away, or destroy any Monies, Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, of any Value whatsoever, from any Person or Persons whatsoever, or shall set Fire to any House, Barn, or Out-house, or to any Stack of Corn, Straw, or Hay, or shall wilfully and maliciously shoot at any Person in any Dwelling-House, or other Place, or shall forcibly break any Prison, with Intent to rescue any Prisoner or Prisoners, in the same Prison committed, and there detained for any Matter or Cause whatsoever, or shall forcibly rescue any Person, being lawfully in Custody of any Officer, or other Person, for any Offence whatsoever, every Person and Persons so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death, as in Cases of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication hereof, the Inhabitants of any County, wherein the following Offences against this Act shall be committed, their real and personal Estates shall be liable to make full Satisfaction and Amends to all and every Person and Persons, their Executors and Administrators, for the Damages they shall have sustained or suffered by the stealing, taking away, or destroying any Monies, Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or by the setting Fire to any House, Barn or Out-house, Stack of Corn, Straw, or Hay, which shall be committed, or done, within any such County in Manner aforesaid; and that every Person and Persons, who shall sustain Damages by any of the Offences last mentioned, shall be, and are hereby enabled to sue for, and recover, such his or their Damages, against the Commissioners and Assessors of and for such County, elected by Virtue of the Act herein after mentioned; which said Commissioners, and Assessors, and their Successors, are hereby declared to be a Body politic and corporate for that Purpose, and are hereby impowered and required, immediately after Judgment shall be obtained against them for such Damages, and the Costs arising on such Suit, to assess, raise, and levy such Damages and Costs so recovered against them, by such Ways and Means, and in such Manner and Form, as is prescribed and directed in and by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, passed in the eleventh Year of his late Majesty, King GEORGE the First, intituled, *An Act to raise County Rates and Levies.* Provided always, That no Execution shall issue against the said Commissioners and Assessors, their Goods and Chattels, Lands or Tenements, until the Expiration of one Year, from the Time of obtaining such Judgment.

Provided nevertheless, That no Person or Persons shall be enabled to recover any Damages by Virtue of this Act, unless he or they, by themselves, their Servants, or other Persons by them employed, within Ten Days after such Damage or Injury done him or them, by any such Offender or Offenders as aforesaid, shall give Notice of such Offence done, unto some one or more of the Magistrates of the County where any such Fact shall be committed, and shall, within Four Days, after such Notice, give in his or their Examination upon Oath or Affirmation, or the Examination upon Oath or Affirmation of his or their Servant, or Servants, that had the Care of his or their Houses, Out-houses, Corn, Hay, Straw, Monies, Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, before any Justice of the Peace of the County where such Fact shall be committed, whether he or they do know the Person or Persons that committed such Fact, or any of them; and if, upon such Examination, it be confessed, that he or they do know the Person or Persons that committed the said Fact, or any of them, that then he or they so confessing, shall be bound, by Recognizance, to appear and prosecute such Offender or Offenders. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Offence shall be committed against this Act, and any one of the said Offenders shall be apprehended, and lawfully convicted of such Offence, within the Space of Nine Months after such Offence committed, no County, or any of the Inhabitants thereof, their real or personal Estates, shall in any wise be subject or liable to make any Satisfaction to the Party injured, for the Damages he shall have sustained; any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided also, That no Person who shall sustain any Damage, by Reason of any Offence to be committed by any Offender, contrary to this Act, shall be thereby enabled to sue, or bring any Action against the Commissioners and Assessors of any County where such Offence shall be committed, except the Party or Parties sustaining such Damage, shall commence his or their Action or Suit within one Year, next after such Offence shall be committed.

And for the better and more impartial Trial of any Indictment, which shall be found, commenced or prosecuted, for any of the Offences committed against this Act, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Offence that shall be done or committed contrary to this Act, shall and may be enquired of, tried and determined in any County within this Province, in such Manner and Form, as if the Fact had been therein committed: Provided that no Attainder for any of the Offences made Felony by Virtue of this Act, shall make or work any Corruption of Blood, Loss of Dower, or Forfeiture of Lands or Tenements, Goods or Chattels.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue in Force, from the Publication thereof, for and during the Space of Five Years, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Assembly, and no longer.

From the NEW-YORK *GAZETTE.*

Mr. GAINE,

SIR,

By giving the following observations, on the RIGHT *of* JURIES, *a place in your next* GAZETTE, *you will much oblige a Customer of universal principles of* LOYALTY *and* LIBERTY, &c. S.

From the POLITICAL REGISTER.

To a JURYMAN.

Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari.

SIR,

IT is an *Englishman's* peculiar happiness, that as he is born to inherit his lands, so he is to inherit the laws, which are his birthright; and if he would keep the one, he must be careful to preserve the other. The laws are the paladium of property; they are the surest safeguard of our lives, and the strongest fence to our lands. All law is, or ought to be *right reason*, but there ever was, and always will be, a struggle between mens reason and their passions, between law and arbitrary power. The law of this nation, as by a compact with the crown, in *the Magna Charta* of this kingdom, appears, do indeed defend and secure *the lives, liberties, and properties of the subject*, as far as human prudence could devise. But the grand or principal law of this land, on which the justice of all the rest depend, is that for trying all disputes and differences between subject and subject, and all crimes against the crown, PER PARES, or by a jury of *twelve honest men*, of the same rank and degree with the persons disputing or accused; who are to be elected without *prejudice of party*, and are bound by *oath* to try such dispute, difference, or crime, according to the best of their understandings, and to bring in, according to their consciences, an impartial verdict.

Our ancestors were indeed so justly jealous of their *liberties*, and so careful to arm against any unjust prosecution of the crown, that they fixed *grand juries* as an advanced guard, who were, before any prosecution could be carried on, to find it BILLA VERA, *that there was just cause or reason for it.* But this *grand barrier of British liberty* has been often borne down by *arbitrary power*, and prosecutions carried on against the subject by *star-chamber information.* But though prosecutions by information are now become common, yet they are nevertheless *a national grievance*, and a very great encroachment upon *our laws and liberties*, and should therefore teach us to be more vigilant and careful in keeping those rights which yet remain.

Though trials PER PARES, or by a jury of *twelve* honest men, of equal rank with the person tried, is yet left us, and is indeed *the great law* on which *all our lives, liberties and properties depend*, yet there has been lately a doctrine inculcated that tends to destroy the very use and essence of them: That which arbitrary power cannot batter down, it may undermine.

The form of juries, as of parliaments, have by long usage been rendered too sacred to be attacked; but what does the form of any thing avail without the use? *As hypocrisy in religion is a great affront and mockery of* GOD, so good forms kept up in any state, are, when turned to *bad* uses, a gross affront and mockery of the people.

It has lately been by some confidently asserted, that juries are not judges of law, but of fact only: What can be more false? what more injurious to the subject? or what can tend more to overturn all our laws and liberties? For if this pernicious doctrine should be allowed, juries would be so far from being a security to the subject, that they would be then *a snare*; and that which our ancestors intended as a bulwark to defend our lives and properties, would become a strong engine to batter them down; because any person might then be prosecuted for the most innocent action; nay, indeed, for acting according to any law of the land, which *arbitrary power* did not like, and found guilty; and punished at the pleasure of the court; for they need only to charge such action in the information to be seditious, traiterous, &c. and then to prove the fact, and the juries must of course bring him in guilty, if they are not judges of law, but of fact only. But *this wicked doctrine*, that tends to subvert *all our laws and liberties*, is not more contrary to *reason* than *practice*: For do not juries, upon all indictments for murder, take upon themselves to judge whether the prisoner be guilty of murder or manslaughter; and find accordingly? When a person is prosecuted upon any statute, is not such statute usually read to the jurors? For what reason? But because they should judge whether the matter of the person accused be within such statute or not. Are they not then judges of law as well as fact? *Is not the juror's oath*, THAT HE WILL WELL AND TRULY TRY, AND TRUE DELIVERANCE MAKE, that is, that they will fully, truly and impartially try the prisoner, whether he be guilty of the crime laid to his charge or not, and according to their *consciences* either acquit or condemn him? *In their oath* there is nothing of this *new, unjust, and dangerous distinction* between matter of law and matter of fact, but they are *sworn* to try the prisoner *impartially*, and, according to the best of their understandings, to bring him in guilty or not guilty. The first part of a jury's consideration is indeed, whether the matter laid to the charge of the prisoner be a crime or not; the second, whether or no he committed it. If the matter laid to the charge of the prisoner be not itself a crime, how can any jury, *without breaking their oaths*, bring him in guilty of the fact? Is it not the greatest absurdity to say, that a man is guilty of an innocent action? *Can innocence be guilt?* Whenever a jury bring in the prisoner guilty of the fact, yet not being convinced in their consciences of the crime of it, leave that to the court, it is commonly called a special verdict; but the proper appellation is indeed *special perjury*, because they do not, *according to their oaths*, WELL AND TRULY TRY, AND TRUE DELIVERANCE MAKE: For when a jury are not convinced in their consciences, that both the matter laid against the prisoner be such a crime as is mentioned in the indictment, and that he also committed it, *they are bound by their oaths to bring him in* NOT GUILTY.

Juries should indeed always consider by what method the prisoner before them stands accused: If he does not stand there according to the common legal manner by a presentment of a grand jury, *but by information*, they may then very reasonably suspect that the prisoner's crime is not such as it is called; because prosecutions by information are seldom brought, but when no grand jury will find the bill; and therefore they should in such cases always supply the place of a grand jury, by taking upon themselves to determine the nature of the crime, and not by *an iniquitous special verdict* cast the prisoner, as it were, into the power of his prosecutor. *Juries are bound to see with their own eyes*, and not through the optics of the bench; nor are their consciences to be controuled by the court.

There are cases indeed relating to property, that often happen between subject and subject, which are more intricate, and require nice distinctions; here the judges must help the jury to distinguish: But in all criminal cases, between the crown and subject, *the crime of the fact, as well as the fact itself*, should always be fully and clearly proved to the satisfaction of the *consciences* of the jury, or otherwise they cannot *without perjury* but bring in the prisoner *not guilty*.

Lawyers often puzzle themselves, and perplex others, with nice and subtle distinctions about the true meaning of words; and I think they have differed in opinion in no one more, *than in the word* LIBEL. Some lawyers will say, that a libel may be either true or false; and that its truth makes it rather more a libel, than if it was false: But who was ever yet prosecuted for writing or publishing a libel that was true? I believe no person was ever yet prosecuted for a libel, where the word *false* was not expresly mentioned in the indictment; therefore it appears plain to me, *that falsehood must be joined to defamation, to make a libel.*

That great lawyer, *my lord chief justice* HOLT, says, *That whoever asserts things in writing, must also, at his peril, prove them to be true.*

If what a man has wrote, or published, be *truth*, with what conscience can a jury bring him in guilty of writing or publishing a *false* libel? It is surely contrary to *right reason*, and therefore should be so *to law too*, to charge a person with publishing a libel that is false, and yet refuse him the liberty of proving it to be true; such refusal cannot but be to every honest man's conscience, the strongest evidence of its *truth*. Can *right reason* call truth a crime? If not, I hope the *laws of England* never will. *Miserable indeed* must be the state of that people, where writing truth against a man, is accounted a crime; *but writing falsehood against God, none.* Yet I own I discommend, nay, highly blame, the writing of even truth itself, *if defamatory*, when it concerns only private persons; but if the rights or liberties of the public, are any ways interested, *truth, and all the truth*, HOWEVER DEFAMATORY, *ought always to be told*; for otherwise, how could the public ever oppose any oppression at all? As suppose a man was by arbitrary power illegally imprisoned, and denied the common relief of the law; in such cases, would not the public be highly concerned therein? *For, might not the same hard treatment be every man's case?* Should not therefore such man publicly complain thereof, and make his true case known to others, that they might take proper measures to prevent its being *their own?*

To make a libel of any writing, the words of it should not have a forced meaning by *innuendoes*, drawn from an orator's fertile brains, put upon them; but the sense of them should be plain, clear and obvious to every one; for otherwise, so great is the lawyer's art, that he would wiredraw treason from the most sacred truth, *and make a libel of the Lord's prayer*; As for instance, in these words, 'For thine is the Kingdom;' oh, says Mr. Attorney, that is a treasonable expression; for, *by innuendo*, it is saying the King hath no right to the crown. There are, indeed, no words which lawyer's cannot, by forced constructions, torture into treason; jurymen may therefore well smile, when they see those learned and eloquent gentlemen take such pains to persuade them, that such words carry a very different sense from what *their own reason plainly tells them.*

Publick grievances can never be redressed but by *public complaints*; and they cannot well be made *without the* PRESS; Now if public oppressions cannot be removed without public complaining; and if such complaints, tho' ever so just and true, should be deemed *libels* against those who cause them, would not the rights and liberties of the public be in a fine situation; *Our laws would be then delusions, our rights but shadows, and our liberties a dream.* To secure the lives, liberties and properties of the subject from all such oppressions, is the sole end or intention of juries; and while they act according to their oaths, they will be a *sufficient guard* against them.

There is a noble instance of the firmness and integrity of a JURY, *lately published in the case of* JOHN PETER ZENGER, PRINTER, at NEW-YORK; who was prosecuted *by information*, for publishing a *false* libel against the GOVERNOR. *Mr. Hamilton*, the prisoner's counsel, justly and bravely owned his client's publishing it, but insisted it was not *false*, and would have produced witnesses to have proved its *truth*, but was denied by the court. In this cause every artifice of *arbitrary power* was used; and the judges plainly shewed, that they sat there only during the Governor's pleasure: Yet notwithstanding all the *partial* influence of power, and base direction of the bench, the jury, *to their immortal honour*, acquitted the prisoner, by bringing in *their verdict*, NOT GUILTY.

Since which we have had at home, at the trial of Mr. OWEN, *for publishing the case of* Mr. MURRAY, *a more glorious instance of the wisdom and conscientious firmness of a* JURY; for though the prosecution was carried on against him at the desire of *the honourable house of commons*, yet such was the invincible integrity of *those brave gentlemen on the jury*, that, to the inexpressible satisfaction of *all honest men*, and *true lovers of their country*, and to their own eternal honour, they acquitted him, by bringing in *their verdict*, NOT GUILTY.

When *juries* thus act according to their *consciences, and bravely resist the illegal attempts of arbitary power*, they not only secure the lives and properties of their fellow subects, but transmit their names and virtues to posterity, *in the shining records of eternal fame.* The conscience of a jury is the *supreme law*, the law of *right reason*; over which no rhetorick from the bar, no direction from the bench, should ever have the least *sway or influence.* THE HEARTS OF HONEST MEN *are the* TEMPLES OF TRUTH, which no interest can corrupt, no power or persuasion change; They will stand, like a rock, firm and immoveable, AGAINST ALL THE WAVES OF CORRUPTION, OR WINDS OF ARBITRARY POWER. *I am, Sir, your humble Servant,*

BRITANNICUS.

*** *As the above ought to be made as universally known as possible, the* PRINTERS *in all parts of the* BRITISH EMPIRE, *are requested* TO REPRINT IT; *and thereby assist in handing it,* WITH THOSE EXTRAORDINARY POPULAR CASES, *down to* POSTERITY.-------ZENGER'S TRIAL, *&c. is now* REPRINTING *in* NEW-YORK.

JOSEPH WOOD,

Being determined to embark for England early in the summer, is now selling off at his shop, the corner of Market and Second-streets, at a very low advance, for CASH only, the following large assortment of GOODS, suitable to the approaching SEASON.

BROCADES, white, pink and yellow sattins, white, pink and cloth coloured English damasks, pink and blue shot mantuas, white and garnet coloured figured sattins for cloaks, white, blue and black figured modes, green, white and blue sarsanets, pink, black, blue and green half ell persians, striped, green and cloth coloured ell wide ditto, blue and cloth coloured half satttins, black figured silks for waistcoats, striped lutestrings, straw coloured India sattin, blue, black and pink taffeties, sewing and marking silk of all colours, mens and womens black, white and cloth coloured silk mitts and gloves, mens black and white silk hose, a great variety of gauze, and other ribbons of all colours, silk ferrets, spotted silk ermine, black silk velvet, cloth and dove coloured grazets, striped and plain muslins, a very great variety of figured and plain silk gauzes, gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, muslin gauzes, white and black Paris net, ditto catgut, skeletons and covered cap wire, a large assortment of blond lace, silvered ditto, thread lace, wax and pearl necklaces, and earrings of the newest fashion, jett ditto, black, blue and white ladies hat feathers, black and white feathers for childrens caps, double and single hair feathers, best Italian egrets, ivory and bone sticked fans, thread turbans, fine white chip, Leghorn and Dunstable hats, Poland starch, powder blue, hair powder, pins, Whitechapel and common needles, wash balls, bobbins and tapes, Lisle and marking thread, naked dolls, court plaister, Jacob's ladder, mens and womens white and cloth coloured lamb and beaver gloves, mens and womens thread and cotton hose, playing cards, fine white Marseilles quilting, a variety of millenery, ready made up, such as cloaks, caps, hats, bonnets, &c. fine white dimity, ginghams, soosees, Damascus, Brunswicks, Bombay stuffs, a great variety of callicoes, cottons, and chintzes, 8-qr. huckaback for table-cloths, coarse and fine broadcloths, rattinets, shaloons, durants, tammies, single and double damasks, poplins, callimancoes, camblets, duroys, saggathies, dorsetteens, fustians, jeans, Wilton cloths, double and single allopeens, silk and worsted breeches patterns, black, scarlet and buff superfine hair plushes, rich broad gold lace for hats and waistcoats, narrow ditto, Prussian ditto, silver ditto, gold and silver pearl, spangles, thread and sleazes for embroidery, a very great variety of the newest fashioned gold and silver hat-bands, loops and buttons, gold and silver card and chain hat-buckles, gold and silver coat and waistcoat basket buttons, gilt ditto, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Great allowance shall be made to those, who will take a large quantity of the above articles. All persons indebted to the said JOSEPH WOOD, are desired to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons; and those, who have any demands against him, are requested to bring in their accompts, that they may be settled and paid. Feb. 22.

Penn's Neck, Salem County, February 16, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons whom it may concern, that we, the subscribers, intend to petition the Assembly, at their next sitting, for an act to be passed for draining the meadows on Salem creek, and the river Delaware; the bank to begin at Ephraim Lloyd's fast land, on Salem creek; down the said creek, to the river Delaware; then along said river to Fin's Point, to join the bank of Thomas Newark. *Michael Pedrick, Thomas Newark, Peter Bilderback, Ephraim Lloyd, Isabel Redstreak, Mary Tuft, William Adams, Thomas Wright,*

¶

Bucks County, February 21, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 10th day of March next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Philip March, Inn-keeper, in the townſhip of New-Britain, a certain meſſuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the aforeſaid townſhip, bounded by the county line, and land of Chriſtian Krawl, and others, containing about 85 acres, with the appurtenances, whereon is erected a good houſe, barn, ſtables, ſheds, and other improvements, conveniently ſituated, and is a noted and well-accuſtomed tavern, commonly called and known by the name of March's Tavern; late the property of the aforeſaid Philip March; ſeized, and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.* ‡

To be SOLD by public VENDUE;

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the Twenty-firſt of March, at Twelve o' Clock, ſeveral houſes, and lots of ground, being part of the eſtate of *John Baily*, Goldſmith, viz.

ONE certain LOT of GROUND (with a good three ſtory brick houſe, and 2 ſtory kitchen, erected thereon) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in length or depth 64 feet and an half, having a good pump before the door, and the privilege of a 3 feet alley; now in the tenure of Nehemiah Maul.

One other lot of ground (with a good two ſtory brick houſe, and 2 ſtory kitchen, erected thereon) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet as above, and adjoining the firſt deſcribed meſſuage, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet, and in length or depth 62 feet, having the privilege of a 3 feet alley; now in the tenure of Captain ------ Martin.

One other lot of ground (having a good large ſtable and coach-houſe, with a hay-loft, erected thereon) ſituate on the north ſide of Plumb-ſtreet (being a new ſtreet of 50 feet wide) between Second and Third-ſtreets, in the ſaid Diſtrict, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 19 feet 8 inches, and in length or depth 90 feet, be the ſame more or leſs. Good titles will be given, by JOHN RHEA, CHARLES MEREDITH, GEORGE MEADE, WILLIAM CRAIG, JOHN WILCOCKS, and SAMUEL C. MORRIS, Aſſignees.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Baily, *are hereby deſired to make immediate payment to the Aſſignees; otherwiſe the accounts will be put into an attorney's hands, there being a neceſſity of ſettling the ſaid Baily's affairs.*

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE;

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt of this inſtant March, at Twelve o'clock in the forenoon,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, well known by the name of the Yellow Springs, ſituate in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, about 30 miles from Philadelphia, containing 150 acres, one half or more cleared, the other well timbered, and the whole well watered, by never failing ſtreams; about 20 acres of watered meadow, and more may be made; having thereon erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, 2 ſtories high, 57 feet front, and 36 in depth, a fine piazza in the front, the whole breadth of the houſe, 8 or 9 feet wide, good cellars and chambers, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes. At a ſmall diſtance from the abovementioned dwelling-houſe, is a good new log-houſe, weather-boarded and painted, well finiſhed, with ſaſh windows, about 35 feet front, and 18 deep, two ſtories high; and adjoining ſaid building is another good log-houſe, about 18 feet ſquare, which has been occupied as a ſtore for ſome time, having a good ſpring and milk-houſe, oven, and other conveniencies very handy, with a garden paled in.

The medicinal virtues of the ſprings, on the above plantation, for the cure of many diſorders inwardly and outwardly, are ſo well known to the public, that it is thought unneceſſary to mention them here. There are three bathing ſprings, which can be emptied or filled in a very little time, by opening or ſhutting a ſluice; two of them are incloſed by good new frame houſes, 35 feet front, and 16 feet deep. Each bath has a drawing room, and one a fire-place in it; the buildings are neat, and make an elegant appearance, having glaſs windows front and back, and walks, with rows of ſhady trees, up to the dwelling-houſe.

The dwelling-houſe, on ſaid plantation, is now uſed as a public houſe, and is ſo well accuſtomed as to have from 200 to 300 people daily, for the ſummer ſeaſon, beſides the unhealthy and infirm that come from all parts, and take lodgings for weeks together, for the benefit of the waters. On the premiſes is alſo erected a ſaw-mill, double geered, almoſt new; and a grift-mill may be very conveniently made, there being plenty of water, about 27 feet head and fall; now in the tenure of George Maxton.---Twenty-five acres of wheat, on the above plantation, will be ſold ſeparately.

At the ſame time will be ſold, a ſmall tract of 12 acres of land, adjoining the abovementioned plantation, moſtly meadow, on which is erected a good log-houſe, 18 feet ſquare, alſo a good new blackſmith's ſhop, and now tenanted.

Alſo another plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading to the Yellow Springs, containing about 177 acres, near one half of which is cleared, about 15 acres thereof being meadow, and much more may be eaſily made; the other part is well timbered, and the whole watered with never failing ſtreams; thereon is erected a good dwelling-houſe, with barns, ſtable, and other out-houſes. This place is much clearer of ſtones than moſt of the lands in the neighbourhood, and has a good bearing orchard. The title and conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by JOHN RHEA, CHARLES MEREDITH, GEORGE MEADE, WILLIAM CRAIG, JOHN WILCOCKS, and SAMUEL C. MORRIS, Aſſignees.

THIS is to give Notice, to thoſe whom it may concern, That the Subſcribers intend to petition the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, at their next Seſſions, to paſs an Act, for making the Bridge over Croſwick's Creek, below Richard Brown's Mill, a County Charge.

SAMUEL ROGERS,
ISAAC ROGERS,
RICHARD BROWN.

Allen-Town, in New-Jerſey, February 12, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, healthy, ſtrong, Dutch ſervant LAD, who has five years to ſtay, he is ſold for no fault, but want of ſufficient employ, and his not ſuiting the town, therefore none but perſons from the country need apply. For terms enquire of AMOS WICKERSHAM, *in Second-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet.*

All perſons indebted to *Amos Wickerſham*, are deſired to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble; and thoſe, having any demands, by bringing in their accounts, ſhall be paid.

The buſineſs, lately followed by him, is continued by

MURGATROYD & WICKERSHAM,

Who have for SALE,

RUM, ſugar, wine, tea, chocolate, redwood, logwood, &c. &c. &c. They likewiſe keep a conſtant aſſortment of the beſt kind of BAR IRON, wholeſale and retail. Tbctf.

N. B. Alſo a few Caſks of 20d. Nails.

Philadelphia, February 27, 1770.

THERE *is now in the goal of this city, three runaway ſervants, viz.* Charles Eaſt, *ſervant to Iſaac Nicolls, and Riſdon Moore, of Dorcheſter county, Maryland.* James Ferguſon, *ſervant to Joſeph Pennock, of Eaſt-Marlborough, Cheſter county.* Jean Maybury, *ſervant to John Miller, of Bucks county. The owners of the above ſervants, are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away. There is alſo a certain* James Gipſon, *in ſaid goal, who abſconded from his bail, Daniel Harker, Conſtable of Pilſgrove, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey, &c.*

†

JOHN JONES, *Goaler.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe, who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CAMERON, late of the borough of Lancaſter, deceaſed, to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber, by the 1ſt of May next; as the books of the deceaſed will then be put into the hands of an Attorney, to recover, in the moſt ſpeedy manner, any debts, that ſhall remain unſatisfied; and thoſe, who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly proven, in order to be adjuſted, by

Philad, Feb. 20, 1770. JOHN GIBSON, *Adminiſtrator.*

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday, the 19th of this inſtant March, on the premiſes, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A *LARGE and valuable tract of land, containing near 1500 acres, ſituated on the great road leading from New-Caſtle to Lancaſter, in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, about 36 miles from Philadelphia, 15 from Wilmington, and 12 from Newport, very convenient to places of worſhip, and ſchools; malt-houſes, mills, &c. of which the moſt noted mill is Ellis Puſey's, which is within half a mile of the premiſes.*

This is a fine, level, fertile piece of land, remarkably well watered and timbered, in a good neighbourhood, and capable of great improvements; which, with its vicinity to malt-houſes, and mills, where the produce may be ſold for the Philadelphia market price, renders it a very advantageous ſituation for a farmer. It is now divided into ſeven neat and convenient farms, which are under good fence (and will, for the conveniency of the purchaſers, be ſold ſeparately) being all of them well laid out, with a proper quantity of wood, cleared land, and meadow to each of them, good and convenient barns, log-houſes, ſtables, ſpring-houſes, &c. with large and remarkable fine bearing orchards of apples, and great plenty of peaches. The title is indiſputable, and quit-rent no more than One Shilling ſterling per hundred acres. The buyer, on paying one half the purchaſe-money down, may have reaſonable time allowed for the reſt, on giving good ſecurity for the ſame. Farther particulars, and conditions of ſale, will be made known, at the time and place of ſale; where a plan of the whole may be ſeen, which will be put up in the following order, viz.

Lot 1, containing about 380 acres, 150 of which cleared, and under good fence, having a convenient log-houſe upon it, with kitchen, cellar, barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe, &c. On this place there are five different ſtreams of water.

Lot 2, containing 200 acres, about one half cleared, and under good fence, having a good log-houſe on it, which has juſt been repaired, with cellar, barn, ſtables, &c. now in the tenure of David Breckenrig.

Lot 3, contains about 180 acres, 120 of which cleared, and under good fence; on this place there are two houſes, barns, ſtables, &c. it having been lett to two people; part of it is now in the tenure of Andrew Mitchell.

Lot 4, containing 180 acres, about 70 of which is cleared, and under good fence. A branch of Whiteclay-Creek runs through this place; the improvements much the ſame as lot 2, borders on the great road leading to Newport, and in the tenure of William Corſby.

Lot 5, contains about 190 acres, near 100 of which are cleared, and under good fence, with improvements, much like thoſe before deſcribed, in the tenure of Ann Thompſon.

Lot 6, containing 110 acres, about 70 of which cleared, and under good fence, with a good and well accuſtomed joiner's ſhop on it, houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. in the tenure of Joſiah Allen.

Lot 7, containing about 190 acres, about 100 of which cleared, and under good fence, with a new barn on it, a log-houſe, ſtable, &c. ſituated on the great road, and in the tenure of Corſby and Mitchell, jun.

There is no leaſe on any of this land, the ſettlers being all tenants at will. The whole may be viewed till the time of ſale, and attendance will be given, from the 12th of March to that time, by the ſubſcriber, when any perſon chuſing to buy at private ſale, may be treated with on the premiſes.

‖ *CHARLES ALLEN.*

N. B. If it ſhould rain on the day appointed, the ſale to be put off, till the firſt fair day, and to begin at ten o' clock.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living near the Borough of Lancaſter,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 15 acres, and 43 perches, with a good ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, a ſtable, a good well of water before the door, a good garden, a young bearing orchard, with upwards of 100 apple trees, 10 acres of wheat, and 5 acres of rye, in the ground, the whole under good poſt and rail fence; it being within ſight of the Borough aforeſaid, and about 40 perches from the great road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter. Reaſonable credit will be given to the purchaſer; the conditions may be known, by applying to SEBASTIAN GRAFF. ‖ 6 W.

Lancaſter County, February 16, 1770.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, bargained with one GEORGE HADAMS, late Schoolmaſter of Peddle Hauſſer, Straſburgh townſhip, and county aforeſaid, for a ſilver watch, with a china face, maker's name and number forgot, and gave my bond for ſaid watch, for the ſum of Six Pounds, Ten Shillings, Currency, and after perfecting ſaid bond, ſaid HADAMS borrowed the ſaid watch for three days, but before the ſaid time was expired, the ſaid Hadams run away, taking with him both the watch and bond, and ſhortly after gave an aſſignment on the ſaid bond, &c. Therefore, whoever ſecures the ſaid GEORGE HADAMS in any goal of this province, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, WILLIAM LAIRD, living in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county. §

N. B. The ſaid George Hadams, is a ſhort, thick, fat, chunky man, an Engliſhman born, is a Schoolmaſter, and pretends to ſurveying, navigation, and the like; ſeems much upon the gentleman order, and is very talkative.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday, the 15th Day of March inſt. on the PREMISES,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 153 Acres of good Land, about 80 Acres thereof are cleared, alſo 28 Acres of imbanked Meadow, 18 Acres of which are under Timothy; the whole ſituate, lying, and being in Red-Lion Hundred, and County of New-Caſtle, on Delaware; there are on the Premiſes, a brick Meſſuage, with other Buildings; it is very convenient to a good Landing, nearly adjoins Delaware River, and within three Miles of St. George's. Attendance will be given, and Terms of Sale made known, on ſaid Day, by

Dragon Neck, Feb, 21, 1770. ‡ CORNELIUS TRUAX.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape, the 16th of February laſt, from the Conſtable of Norrington townſhip, Philadelphia county, a certain man, named JAMES WELSH, born in Ireland, a taylor by trade, about 30 years of age, black hair, tied behind, about 5 feet 2 inches high; thick legs; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue coat, ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, white cloth breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, and old fire hat. Said fellow was charged with felony, and made his eſcape on the road, in going to goal. Whoever ſecures him, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL PEASLEY, *Conſtable.* ¶

Philadelphia, February 22, 1770.

WHEREAS Hannah, the wife of William Kidd, has contracted debts, amounting to conſiderable ſums, without his knowledge; this is to forewarn the public, that he will not pay any debts of her contracting, from the date hereof.

WILLIAM KIDD. ‡

THOMAS ANDERTON,

Bookſeller and Stationer, at the London Book-Store, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

CONTINUES to manufacture all ſorts of letter caſes, travelling caſes, travelling deſks, with or without ſhaving equipage, and ladies travelling boxes; canteens, and every other leathern apparatus for the military gentlemen; caſes for ſurgeons pocket and capital inſtruments, deſk caſes, port caſes for prints, folio caſes, and every kind of pocket-books, with inſtruments; beſides all the other ſorts of pocket-books in fiſh-ſkin, ſhagreen, in ſham, Turky, Morocco, and other leathers, neatly mounted with gold, ſilver, Pinchbeck, and ſteel locks, and other curious works; where merchants and ſtore-keepers may, at a ſhort notice, be ſupplied with great variety, as cheap as in London, wholeſale or retail.

The ſaid *Thomas Anderton* makes various ſorts of gold, ſilver, Pinchbeck, ſteel and braſs locks, for pocket books, in a very elegant manner----He repairs all kinds of pocket book locks, or makes pocket books for thoſe who have locks, and would willingly wear them out, at a low price.

There is now to be ſeen at the above place, and executed by the ſaid *Thomas Anderton*, a curious French lock for a pocket book, conſtructed on mechanic principles, which he propoſes to ſell by ſubſcription, at TWO DOLLARS for one ſilver lock; when the ſubſcription is filled, he will execute them with all expedition---No money to be paid till the delivery of the lock. §

Cheſter County, ſs. WHEREAS ALEXANDER WILEY, of Weſt-Nantmell townſhip, in the county of Cheſter aforeſaid, Labourer, hath abſented himſelf from his uſual place of abode, and an attachment being laid on his effects, his creditors are therefore deſired to attend at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday, the 1ſt day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, then and there to diſcover, and make proof of, their reſpective demands, in order that ſuch other and further proceedings may be had and taken therein, as the law in ſuch caſe orders and directs. Dated the 21ſt day of February, 1770.

‡ JOHN MILLER.

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, on the 13th day of the Third Month (called March) inſt. will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, two meſſuages or tenements, plantations or tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, one of the ſaid tracts containing about 104 acres, bounded ſouth eaſtward by lands of Pool Edwards, ſouth weſtward by lands of Jacob Taylor, north weſtward by land late of David Marple, and north eaſtward by lands of Joſhua Morris, and Charles Huffty; the other tract containing 94 acres, bounded ſouth weſtward by Pennypack Creek, north weſtward by the road leading from Pennypack Creek to William Roberts's, north eaſtward by land of John Forſter, and ſouth eaſtward by lands of James Paul, and John Bradſhaw, late the real eſtate of Iſaac Child, late of Lower Dublin aforeſaid, yeoman, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at about 12 o'clock in the forenoon. †

RACHEL CHILD, JOSHUA MORRIS, Adminiſtrat.

TO be ſold by public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 14th of this inſtant March, on the Premiſes, a GRIST-MILL, ſituate in Newtown, Bucks County, with two Pair of Stones; three Boulting-mills, which go by Water; about 8 or 9 Acres of Land, 4 of which exceeding good Meadow; and a Stone Dwelling-houſe, 30 Feet long, with a good Garden, &c. The Title indiſputable. Credit will be given for the greateſt Part of the Money. The Conditions will be made known on the Day of Sale, by ANTHONY TEATE. ¶

Cheltenham, March 1, 1770.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the 20th of this inſtant, at 12 o' clock, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE grift-mill, known by the name of Martin's mill, ſituate on the road leading from Old York Road to Frankford, about 8 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from Germantown; there is thereto belonging, a valuable plantation, or tract of land, containing about 100 acres; part well timbered, about one third good meadow, well watered, producing plenty of the beſt of hay, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, 2 ſtory high, 4 rooms on a floor; likewiſe a good ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtabling, and out-houſes; together with a good bearing grafted orchard, gardens, &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to RICHARD and JOHN MARTIN, near the premiſes. ¶

TO be SOLD, by public vendue, on the 19th day of March inſtant (if not ſold before by private ſale) all that meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land thereunto belonging, containing about 150 acres of good lime-ſtone land, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, with good improvements on the ſame, viz. a large new ſtone dwelling-houſe, 4 rooms on a floor, 2 ſtories high, with a large entry, a cellar under the whole, and a large ſtone kitchen adjoining, all compleatly finiſhed, in the beſt manner; a large ſtone barn and ſtables, and a compleat ſtone ſpring-houſe, over as good a ſpring as any in this province, with other out-houſes; there are about 70 acres clear land, with 12 acres of good meadow, the plow-land chiefly new and good, the remainder good land, and well timbered, the buildings ſtand on a beautiful eminence, affording a pleaſant proſpect, with a good garden, and a young bearing orchard; there are about 40 acres belonging to the building, including the meadow, which may be ſold ſeparate; the remainder may be ſold together, or divided, the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading running through it; on the one ſide of ſaid road contains 70 acres, with a log tenement thereon, part cleared, the remainder woodland; the other ſide about 33 acres, with a young orchard thereon, part clear, the remainder woodland; the whole exceeding good land, and as lime is known to be excellent manure, it may eaſily be kept good. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part, as deſcribed, may at any time, before the day of ſale, treat with the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale.

¶ WILLIAM DEWEES.

N. B. The above plantation is about 12 miles from Philadelphia, on Wiſſahickon creek.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 16th of March inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, by public vendue, on the premiſes, in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, where the ſubſcriber now dwells,

A PLANTATION, containing 56 acres of land, ſituate on the old York road, at the forks of Horſham road, oppoſite to Paul's tavern, 14 miles from this city, and near the Crooked Billet; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn, ſtables, milk-houſe, and a ſaw-mill, a young thriving orchard, about 6 acres of meadow, and as much more may be made, near 30 acres of good woodland; the whole is well watered, by ſeveral never failing ſprings, one of which is a ſtrong mineral, that has been highly ſerviceable (with a bleſſing) to many, in ſeveral obſtinate diſorders; there is alſo on the premiſes, the fineſt and cleareſt white flint, in great plenty, the which may, with little coſt, by the water-works already erected, be powdered and fitted for the china manufactory; its ſituation is convenient for a ſtore, or other public buſineſs, or tradeſman, ſuch as a tanner, ſmith or diſtiller, as there is a fall in the water of upwards of 20 feet. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in 6 months, the remainder may lie in the hands of the purchaſer ſeveral years, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſundry ſhop and houſhold goods, a waggon, timber-wheels, horſes, cows, ſheep, and implements of huſbandry. Attendance will be given by THOMAS HALLOWELL. ¶